THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

HENRY RAWLE.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—Sam Cary being a cold water Democratic politician, the question is, how much whiskey would it take to make him a statesman of the same school?

—John Morrissey says the Democratic leaders in Ohio are fools, and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* retorts that Morrissey is a pugilist, a gambler and a thief. Honors are easy.

—Francis S. Cantrell, a lawyer, who was defeated for magistrate at the late election has been nominated for State Senator by the Democracy of the Second dictrict of Philadelphia.

—Over the political grave which Senator Thurman has digged for himself should be placed the inscription: "Here lies a lump of putty that hadn't white lead enough in it to make it stiff."

—By the enthusiactic support given the prohibition ticket by the Democratic papers, one is lead to believe that they have got their candidates, and that the Erie Convention is unnecessary.—Williamsport *Gazette*.

—Rindskoff, the delectable Wisconsin Democratic "reformer," has again been caught in an attempt to defraud the Government of its revenues by shipping whisky from his distillery without paying the tax.

—The Democracy of Kentucky are talking of sending General Preston to the United States Senate. His strongest points are that he was a rebel during the war and his disabilities have never been removed.

—Ratio Seymour has been mentioned; but he says no earthly considerations can prevail upon him to try it again. When the great American people sit down upon a man once, he ought to keep stilll forever after.

—St. Louis and Louisville are at logger-heads as to which of them shall have the next National Democratic Convention. Each seems to have equal claims with the other. The former is the home of "crooked whiskey," and Watterson infests the latter.

—One of the delegates of the late Butler county Democratic Convention was under indictment for larceny, and his case was to come on for trial at the time the political body was to meet; but the court very considerately postponed the hearing until after the convention was over.

—The St. Louis *Times*, in the interest of the whiskey ring, threatens that if Secretary Bristow pushes the ring to the wall, developments will be made that will implicate even the White House itself. All right. Go ahead with your developments, Bristow is not likely to be scared by any such phantom.

—The Democratic authorities of New York city cannot be beat at stretching hands across the bloody chasm. They have just appointed General Mansfield, a rebel soldier throughout the war, to a surveyorship. The government of the first city in the country bids fair to be almost exclusively in the hands of ex-Confederates, presently.

—Gray Meek and Joe Furey take more interest in the temperance movement just at the present time than any two Democrats we ever saw who are in the habit of keeping their skins always full of bad whiskey. Sober up, beautiful, bloated pair, before you advise honest temperate Republicans to vote for the temperance candidates in order that the Democracy may elect this governor.

—The articles in the *Baltimorean*, a Democratic paper, upon the extravagance of the recent Democratic Legislature of Maryland, are attracting considerable attention, and the country Democratic newspapers are seriously asking what will be the consequence if the reign of recklessness and corruption is not checked. It will never, we can assure them, be checked by any act of the Democratic party itself.

FACTS AND FIGURES FOR THE DEMOCRACY OF CENTRE COUNTY.

In these days, when popular sentiment demands a full measure of economy in the administration of public affairs, and when the Democracy of the country cry with a loud voice for retrenchment and reform, it sometimes becomes a matter of interest to inquire into and examine the records as to the faithfulness of Democrats themselves in the administration of public trust.

And it also becomes a matter of peculiar interest just to learn the *real* amount of compensation received by the mouth-pieces of the Democracy who cry against us Republicans as being corrupt and extravagant, and in favor of retrenchment and reform, and that the latter can only be accomplished by the Democratic party. In our issue of the 14th inst., we stated that Centre county had paid for the *Watchman* office ten times over,—in our answer to the *Watchman's* championship of the defense of the County Commissioners. In support of our declaration we have consulted the records, and for the edification of the Democrats of Centre, and tax-payers generally, give the result of our consultation and examination, which shows to what extent the editor of the *Watchman* has fed at the public crib for the past ten years. The Hon. P. G. Meek has recevied from the County Commissioners, for the past ten years, for county printing pertaining to their office alone, per annum, as follows:

In the year 1865	$ 720.00
In the year 1866	354.02
In the year 1867	600.50
In the year 1868	400.00
In the year 1869	950.00
In the year 1870	500.00
In the year 1871	857.40
In the year 1872	1050.00
In the year 1873	850.00
In the year 1874	1462.35
An order drawn in January, 1875, for balance of account for printing in year 1874	124.25
Total from Commissioners' office	$7768.52

In the year 1874 he received for printing of various kinds and advertising unseated lands, etc., $286.10, which is about the annual perquisites of that office. If he received the same for the ten preceding years, then from the County Treasurer's office he received since 1865, $2,861.00.

From the Register's office, for advertising accounts, orders, decrees of court, etc., he has received about $200 per annum, making in ten years, $2,000.00.

The Prothonotary's office, for printing, blanks, advertising licences, court proclamations, etc., pays the editor of the *Watchman* $300.00 a year, which, for the past ten years, would make his income from that source, $3,000.00.

The Sheriff pays to Meek, for various printing, fully $200.00 a year, which gives him for ten years past from that source, $2,000.00.

Although some of Meek's special friends think that he is a very much neglected and abused public servant, and threaten loudly if Meekism does not predominate, yet the Democrats of Centre have given him four terms in the Legislature, which has been a source of fruitful profit to him. For three of the terms he was in the Legislature he received a salary of $1,000 a year, and for one year a salary of $1,500 (he voting for the extra pay), making in the four years, for salary, $4,500.00.

During that time he had in addition an allowance of $100 a year for postage, making $400.00.

For stationery he was allowed $25 a year, making $100.00, while all stationery was really furnished him beside the allowance.

He was allowed mileage amounting to about $70 a year, making for the four years $280.00, he at the same time having a free pass over the railroads.

The State Treasury, which he delights to lustily charge with corruption and peculation in a false and malicious manner, paid him, for printing a copy of the new Constitution, $600.00, he having rendered a bill for $637.50. By agreement, he, with the other papers of Bellefonte, were to put their bills at $640.00 each, but Meek, to get *three dollars and fifty cents* worth of future political capital, broke his pledge and reduced his bill $3.50. But the State still thought it extortionate and cut it down to $600.00. He experienced the same chagrin by handing in to the County Treasurer a bill of $46.00 for publishing the Mercantile Appraisers' list, this year, which the Treasurer paid, but which was rejected by the Auditor-General, of Harrisburg, as being more than double what was allowable by law, and was reduced to $21.00 by the Auditor-General. We do not know whether the difference has been refunded or not.

The foregoing items make a grand total of ***$23,509.52**—twenty-three thousand five hundred and nine dollars and fifty-two cents.*

The above items paid by the Commissioners, are taken from the records of the Commissioners' office. The other offices furnish no records of accounts that show the actual amount paid for years back, but the officers say it varies but little annually, and therefore, with the one year given, we arrive at this result. Now, as to the outside pickings he may have received that might be buried in the miscellaneous account of the Commissioners' office, we are unable to ascertain. Nor have we pretended to estimate the amount realized by him from his "rooster" and "pincher" operations while he was serving the dear people at Harrisburg as a "*member.*" We know of one or two of which the people of Centre county have before heard. That of Big Sandy, which yielded almost $1,400, and the Deckert Philadelphia Commission Bill, that increased his bank account about $1,500. If we could get the total that Meek has received from all sources out of the public crib, it would reach some forty or fifty thousand dollars, and would verify our statement that the public treasury has virtually paid for the *Watchman* office "ten times" over. Then let us ask the Democrats and citizens of Centre county whether Hon. P. G. Meek has not been quite amply compensated for his public and political services? Has he not put his hand into the public crib and dragged out a good haul?

Prior to Meek's becoming editor and proprietor of the "Watchman," we find from the reports of the County Auditors, that the county printing cost the tax-payers of Centre county as follows:

For the year 1857 the Commissioners paid for printing:

To Ludwig Kurtz	$ 2.00
To Ludwig Kurtz	22.50
To Ludwig Kurtz	18.50
To M. P. Crosthwaite	10.50
To J. T. Johnston	30.00
To J. T. Johnston	50.00
To Seely & Barnhart	25.00
To Seely & Barnhart	80.00
Total	$258.50

For 1858:

To W. W. Brown	$ 31.75
To M. P. Crosthwaite	75.00
To J. T. Johnston	26.00
To Ludwig Kurtz	35.00
To Seely & Barnhart	121.50
To Kurtz & Forney	27.00
To Fred Kurtz	27.00
To Seely & Barnhart	27.00
To Kurtz & Forney	1.50
To Fred Kurtz	1.00
Total	$418.75

For 1859:

To Seely & Barnhart	$72 00
To W. W. Brown	133.60
To Forney & Kurtz	27.00
To Seely & Barnhart	30.50
To Fred Kurtz	32.50
To Sheriff for election proclamation	144.50
Total	$460.10

For 1860:

To J. S. & J. I. Briable	$ 192.50
To J. G. Kurtz	65.00
To Seeley & Barnhart	27.00
To Fred Kurtz	27.00
To Fred Kurtz	1.50
To Kurtz & Stover	37.00
To Kurtz & Stover	62.50
To Seely & Barnhart	56.00
Total	$458.50
Total for the four years	$1,565.85

From the above we find that prior to the commencement of Meek's administration, the county paid to all the papers for all the county printing, for four years, less than the County Commissioners paid P. G. Meek *alone* for printing done for them last year. The County Commissioners paid Meek orders in 1874 amounting to $1,462.35, and an order in January, 1875, for balance of account for printing done in 1874, for $124.25, making for the year 1874, *one thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty cents*, paid Meek by the Commissioners for printing for their office, while for the four years of 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860, the Commissioners, in days of honest administration, paid for all the county printing, as appears from the Auditor's reports of those years, but $1,565.85, being TWENTY DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS less than they payed Meek *alone* for the year 1874.

Meekism dawned upon the Democracy of Centre about the year 1861, and since then he has succeeded in educating the Commissioners of Centre county up to paying *him alone* four times as much as they paid all the papers in the county prior to its dawn. If Meek keeps on for ten or fifteen years longer, the public printing of the county will become an oppressive tax, and Meekism will eclipse the Tweed and Sweenyism of New York City, that became so burdensome and notoriously corrupt as to invoke the indignation of the people who hurled them from power, and visited upon them condign punishment. Meek ought to prate of Grantism. He ought to charge fraud, corruption, and peculation, upon the State Treasury. And he ought to continue to howl extravagance and corruption, and cry retrenchment and reform, until his tongue becomes paralyzed and cleaves to the roof of his mouth, and write it until his hand becomes palsied, if by so doing he can get the Democracy of Centre county to elevate him to office, and permit him to control the election of a set of Commissioners, that dare to do his bidding as the poorest menials that cringe before their master's scowl. Will the Democracy of Centre county endorse and approve the filching of the county treasury by P. G. Meek, by conferring upon him greater political power in putting him forward as their choice for the State Senate? Will the tax-payers of Centre county tolerate the perpetuation of a political *ring* that is imposing upon them additional burdens annually in the shape of taxes that go to the support of the Court-House ring? If they consult their *own* interests they will not. We, with the "Watchman," cry out for retrenchment and reform! But we insist that it begin at home. Let it commence by a thorough ridding out of the Court-House Ring and its pensioners, and the overthrow of the political influence in the Democratic party, known as Meekism, that fosters and controls the Ring, and uses it as an agency to plunder the tax-payers and honest citizens of the county.

THE POWER OF GRAND JURORS.

The findings of the grand jury at a late term of court in Pittsburgh, has been so unsatisfactory to the law abiding people of the Smoking City, that they demand the court to make an investigation. A grand jury is supposed to have absolute control over all matters brought before them, and when they ignore bills, the courts concede their conclusions as final. The Pittsburghers take a different view of it, and insist upon an investigation, alleging that some undue influences have been brought to bear on the grand jury. It appears that several indictments were sent up against persons for selling spirituous and malt liquors without licence and on Sunday, which was ignored and the costs put upon the prosecutors.

It also appears that one of the returns was made by a constable, who alleged that he made the return on the information of a lady, who had called the officer's attention to the fact that a certain vender of liquors was selling on Sunday. The officers made the return without further investigation, and the astute grand jury ignored the bill and saddled the costs on the lady who called the officer's attention to the violation of the law. This action of the grand jury is looked upon as a flagrant outrage by the citizens of that community and, in our judgment, is only equaled in stupidity by the verdict of a jury in a Centre county court, that placed one-third of the costs upon a police officer who was not present and who was not a party to the suit.

If President Grant had attended the races at Long Branch, every Democratic paper from Maine to California, would have noted the fact. But he only attended camp-meeting, and it is safe to say that no Democratic journal will devote a line to the visit. Race-course reports travel with the speed of lighting, while camp-meeting ones seldom get beyond the lips of the person who utters them. This may be accounted for by the fact that Democratic reporters are seldom found at camp-meetings.

COMMON SENSE IN POLITICS.

The man who would vote and work against the Republican party because a few faults have been developed in its splendid record of fourteen years, is as wise as the man who destroyed his wagon wheel because active service had scratched the paint on its surface. The purest man that ever lived had his faults. They belong to human nature. If we overlook virtues and magnify trifling faults, the most illustrious character must pass under our condemnation.

The Republican party must be judged from the standpoint of common sense and ordinary justice. There is enough revealed to the eye, seen by all men, that is grand and praiseworthy in its history, without applying the microscope to the inspection of imaginary faults.

The party lays no claim to perfection, but it does to political honesty and true patriotism, and points to its past record for the vindication of this claim. If it has committed errors it has been quick to remedy them. It has labored to do right. Justice, humanity, national unity, have been the objects toward which its face has been turned. To advance, protect, and secure these as the groundwork of our nationality, its whole energy has been directed.

There is no risk in trusting the Republican party. Its fidelity to the Republic has been tested. It was true in the time of peril; it cannot be untrue in time of security. There is a risk, a positive danger, in trusting Democracy. Its record is bad, its present teachings are dangerous, and its leaders are unworthy of confidence. What we know to be good and reliable we should earnestly support. What we believe to be bad and unreliable, we should reject.

JOHN G. LOVE, ESQ.—We are glad to be informed that Hon. Edward McPherson, Chairman of the sub-Committee on Speakers and Meetings of the Republican State Central Committee of our State, has designated our fellow townsman, John G. Love, Esq., as one of the speakers to canvass the State during the ensuing campaign. This is a compliment to Mr. Love which he well deserves. He is a young practitioner of the Bellefonte Bar, of undoubted ability, of great energy and moral worth; has always been an ardent and consistent Republican; is a pleasant and eloquent speaker, and we bespeak for him a successful tour as an advocate in behalf of Republican men and measures throughout the canvass.

If the Southern States have failed to become prosperous, the fault is not in the measures of reconstruction, but in the people themselves. If Southern Democrats had worked one-half as earnestly to help reconstruction as they have to oppose it, peace, security, happiness, and prosperity, would be fully possessed by the South to-day. It is not too late to learn wisdom from the past. Let the intelligence and wealth of the Southern States unite in efforts to build up, instead of tearing down, and the Centennial year will see the South on the high road to wealth.

—The admirers of Democracy, pure and simple, in Illinois, have brought out a new Presidential candidate. They want a representative man, and therefore propose to rally around Haines, the Democratic Speaker of the last House, and the worst Speaker that Illinois ever had. The Pennsylvania Democrats can now follow up his movement and present Speaker Patterson for Vice President. This would be hard upon Hopkins, who aspires to that place; but then Hopkins never earned a reputation as the worst presiding officer that ever Pennsylvania turned out.

SISTER Amanda Smith, as she is called, a colored woman from Philadelphia, known throughout the denomination as a revivalist, is the centre of curiosity at the Round Lake camp meeting. She made a long exhortation on Sunday afternoon, and no other speaker enchained the audience as she did. She is fluent, thoroughly in earnest, with an *abandon* which is perfect. Her education is limited, but nature gave her oratorical gifts of a superior order.

STATE ITEMS.

—Huckleberries are five cents a quart in Pottsville.

—Squirrels are said to be unusually numerous in cambria county.

—Phillipsburg is agitating the erection of water works in that town.

—A lad named Fritchey was drowned in a mill race at Huntingdon, on Thursday last.

—Mr. and Mrs. Steinbacker, of Williamsport celebrated their golden wedding on Monday.

—Thousands of potato bugs have found their way into the public square of Philadelphia.

—The new Presbyterian church in Rochester, will be dedicated on the first Sunday in September.

—Myriads of grasshoppers have appeared in Albany township, Berks county, and are "playing hob" with the growing crops.

—According to the Easton *Free Press* the prospects for an enormous cranberry crop at present are the best that have been known for many years.

—Miss Tennie Geist, of Warriorsmark, Huntingdon county, fell upon her breast while getting out of a carriage, recently, and received fatal injuries.

—In Lewistown, Mifflin county, resides the champion old residents. There are thirty-two of them, and they have all been located in that village over forty-two years.

—The Gettysburg Cemetery, has seventeen acres, the monument is sixty feet high, and the town contains 4,000 people. The little law office of Thaddeus Stevens is still standing.

—George Brannan, aged nine years, son of Daniel Brannan, residing at Dillerville, Lancaster county, who had been hurt by a fall on the 1st of July, died from lock-jaw on Sunday afternoon.

—A Huntingdon county widow has just got a verdict against a Tyrone man for money loaned to him during the time he was courting the bereaved lady, and after he had promised to marry her. She will bring suit for breach of promise soon.

—Mr. Joseph Willson died in Monongahela City a few days ago, aged eighty-six years. He removed from Carlisle to the first-named place sixty years ago, and was at the time of his death the oldest citizen.

—Dr. J. Stewart Leech, of Downingtown, has tendered his resignation to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as surgeon of the Philadelphia division, which appointment he has held for thirty-seven years.

—Franklin has a little miss of four winters, who has been hiding needles quite mysteriously. The cover was torn off a stool recently, and concealed among the stuffing were found 372 needles, put there within the last two years.

—Three boys in Washington county had a good time with a cat, causing a dog to worry poor pussy. They didn't enjoy the second act, however, when the owner of the feline prosecuted them, and the 'Squire fined each of them $11 and costs.

THE KEELY MOTOR.—An invention by Mr. Keely, of Philadelphia, seems destined to take the place of steam, if it turns out as powerful as its friends claim for it. As many have declared such a motor could not be made effective the following letter from the inventor will attract attention:

To Charles B. Collier, Esq., Attorney for Keely Motor Company: In view of the publication in the Scientific American, deriding me and my invention, I feel it my duty to depart from my intended policy of making no publication relative to my invention. I now publicly assert that I have produced the results which many persons have seen, in the precise manner heretofore stated, to wit: the introduction of atmospheric air into my machine, a limited quantity of natural water direct from the hydrant at no greater than the ordinary pressure, and the machine itself, which is simply a mechanical structure. With these three agents alone, unaided by any and every chemical compound, heat, electricity or galvanic action, I have produced in an inappreciable period of time, by a simple manipulation of the machine, a vaporic substance at one expulsion of a volume of ten gallons, having an elastic energy of ten thousand pounds to the square inch. This I solemnly assert, and am ready to verify by my oath. I only ask of the public their indulgence until a new and perfect machine, now rapidly approaching completion is finished, when I will publicly demonstrate that which I now publicly assert.

JOHN W. KEELY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1875.

Trial List for August Term. Commencing Aug. 23, 1875.

W. W. Brown, use of, vs. C. Strickland et al.
M. D. Gray vs. E. J. Pruner.
I. Gaines, use of, vs. John Heiss.
D. P. Rishel vs. Tobias Wetzel.
A. Zerby vs. D. H. Lutz.
Beach, Bingmaid and Fairfield vs. Jos. Garberick.
J. H. Friday vs. Penna. R. R. Co.
Dinah M. Adams vs. Jacob Tomb et al.
W. L. Musser vs. Wm. P. McManmee.
Wm. Decker vs. Henry White's Admins.

——A large number of visitors passed through Bellefonte yesterday and Monday on their way to the State College. There will be a crowd of people there to-day and to-morrow.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

Poetry.

ONLY A DROP.

At a festal gathering, recently, the host, a gentleman of warm heart and generous impulses, but more a victim of the inebriating cup than he is aware of, invited the guests to drink wine with him. One of the company, quite a young man, declined the invitation, and on being importuned to honor the sentiment about to be proposed, asked for a glass of water, saying, "I will pledge you in *this*. I have passed my majority, and no intoxicating beverage has ever touched my lips, and, I trust, never will." Our host replied: "What, afraid of wine? Come, only a drop; that can't harm you." The train of thought awakened by the incident resulted in the follwing lines:

"Only a drop!" Surely naught can befall,
Of harm, from a thing so weak and so small;
"Only a drop!" Yet beware! beware!
The germ of a myriad ills is there.

"Only a drop!" In that drop I see
Ten thousand gaunt phantoms of misery,
In its bright, sparkling, ruby light, so clear,
O, God! what visions of woe appear.

"Only a drop!" Yet its burning wave
Hath borne to the yawning, remorseless grave
The hopes of the aged; the gladness of youth;
Fair woman's fond trust, and proud manhood's truth.

"Only a drop!" Hark! the anguished prayer
Wrung from the widow's lone heart is there:
And the wife's sad wail, and the orphan's cry,
That ceaseless ascends to the throne on high.

"Only a drop!" See the young and the old;
The poor in his rags and the rich in his gold;
The brave in his might and the high in his pride
Are all swept away by its pitiless tide.

"Only a drop!" Not a hideous name,
Of hatred and crime; of mis'ry and shame;
Not a horrid spectre, nor hellish thing,
But from that little drop may spring.

"Only a drop!" Yet linger not where
The fiend of the wine-cup hath spread her snare:
The song of the siren is her's, and her breath
Blasts hope, life, all with the blight of death.

LOVE'S RIDDLE.

She plucked a rose and idly pulled
The crimson leaves apart:
I whispered, "Tell me why it is
That rose is like my heart?"
"What know I of your heart?" said she,
"Your riddle is too deep for me."

"Because my heart was full of hopes,
As leaves upon your rose;
You scatter them from day to day,
As now you scatter those.
And soon my poor heart, stripped of all,
Forgotten, as the rose must fall."

"Ah! crimson cheeks and bashful eyes!
My riddle was so plain—
She stooped and gathered from the ground
The fragrant leaves again
'Ah, love!' I cried, "and can it be?
Sweet shores may yet return to me?"

Our Story Teller.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

BY MARIE.

The sun was pouring a flood of burning rays upon the parched earth. It was noon-tide on a hot July day in the summer of '63. Everywhere throughout the beautiful State of Virginia was seen sorrow and desolation; the foot-prints of cruel civil war were traced wherever the eye could turn.

A quiet cottage stood back from the road-side, its vine-covered porch refreshing its inviting shadow. No beauteous harvest-field stretched out before one's gaze to gladden the heart with plenteousness, but the uncultivated land spoke a sad state of household and country. All was barren, all was uncared for save this tiny cottage; and before its door the summer flower bloomed, and a grove of young pine trees gave a grateful coolness and pleasant shade.

At this hour, when man and animal were seeking refuge from the heat of the day, an officer in the national uniform might have been seen slowly riding up the road. His face was pale, his bearing dispirited and weary. Catching a glimpse of the white cottage, a faint smile lit up his features, and, riding up to the little gate, he dismounted and tied his horse. In answer to his knocking, an old colored woman cautiously opened the door, and, perceiving that her visitor was a soldier, depreciatingly exclaimed,—

"Now marster, do you go long! Nobody here but jist lone woman, and nuffin to spare to eat!"

"Well, aunty," said the young man, faintly, "you speak plainly, to be sure; but I could not move on if I would; I am both tired and ill. But give me a glass of milk, and I will rest here awhile in the shade."

"Well" said the old woman reluctantly, "I suppose it must be so; but 'deed 'taint much furder to de next house; Mrs. Vernon is ill, and Miss Elsie ain't no great friend to blue coats."

"O Aunt Lucy!" exclaimed a rich clear voice. "When did Miss Elsie ever refuse refreshment to one so exhausted as this poor man appears?" And a young girl sprang to the door just in time to help Aunt Lucy lead the fainting form to an arm-chair near by.

She threw cold water over his brow, and chafed his nerveless hands, thinking, the while, "my enemy because my country's foe; but he has a noble countenance."

In a minute he had revived sufficiently to drink the glass of water presented to him by the now attentive servant, who, taking her cue from her young mistress, was now very much interested in his comfort.

"I must apologize for intruding upon your kindness," said the young officer. "My regiment is about two miles away in the woods below; our supplies have been cut off, and not having been well for some days, concluded I needed better food than the coarse army fare, I started off to find some farm house near by, where I could purchase some provisions. It seems but thinly settled, and riding further than I intended, the heat overcame me. However, I shall not remain longer than necessary, and I beg, Miss, you will not let me disturb you at all; your woman tells me you have sickness in you household."

"Yes," answered Elsie, sadly, "my mother is a suffering invalid, and, with the exception of our two servants, we are alone. My father and brother are in the Confederate service." (Her face flushed.) "But you must have rest and refreshment. I cannot permit you to depart while you are weak and faint." And Elsie cast a compassionate glance at the stranger's pale face.

Elsie assisted Aunt Lucy to spread the little table, and they soon had a simple repast in readiness, composed of milk, bread and honey.

"It is a sorry refreshment," said the young girl, regretfully, "but all we can offer you. Our land has been laid waste; we have no one to toil what remains, and very little stands between us and actual want."

Her emotions being beyond control, she hurriedly left the room, and shortly after he heard her voice in an outer room conversing with the old woman. The plain, cooling food was just what the young man needed, and as he partook of the food before him his mind dwelt admiringly upon his young hostess.

"I do believe," said he, "I never saw a sweeter, sadder face. Such perfect brown eyes! What a rich, sweet voice! I am sorry she looks upon me as an enemy."

Glancing around the room, his eyes fell upon a photograph album. Rising, he opened it, and hurriedly ran over the pages until his eyes fell upon the picture of Elsie. How different from the original! This was dimpled and happy-faced, and the brown eyes smiled in answer to your look of admiration.

"I like her present expression better," he mused; "but, as sure as my name is Albert Bertrand, I will be a theif for once." And he slipped the card from its place in the book.

He had hardly thrust the card into his breast, when Elsie appeared, pale and trembling.

"What has frightened you, my dear young lady?" asked Captain Bertrand.

"Are you better?" she asked, hastily. "Can you ride?"

"Oh, yes," he answered. "Your kindness has given me strength. What has so agitated you?"

"You are the enemy of my country—the beatiful South—but I am a woman and cannot betray you. Over yonder hill a squad of Confederates are marching. Fly while there is time!"

In a moment Albert Bertrand comprehended the situation. Pressing her hand in his a moment, he exclaimed—

"God bless and keep you, Miss Vernon! In happier days, may it be my pleasure to teach you that I could never be *your* enemy!"

Before the blush called forth by his earnest words had died away, he had mounted his horse and was flying toward the wood, whilst over the hill behind the Vernon cottage sounded the tramping of the Confederates.

* * * * * *

The weary war was over. Peace at last streached her snowy wings over our sorrowful country. Peace! We joyfully spoke the sweet word to each other, but the tears still ran down the faces of those to whom peace had come too late. It was June, and smiling field and bursting flowers greeted Captain Bertrand as he rode slowly up the same road he had travelled three years before. In camp, on tented field, in battle-strife, the sweet, pure face of Elsie Vernon had come before his vision as he saw her last, his good kind angel!

True to a promise he had made to himself three years before, he was seeking her with a faint hope that she might yet live unwooed and unwon. In an earnest dream of the future, he found he had ridden up to the same little cottage. Was it the same? No flowers in the little garden, no creeping vines over the doorway, and the air of refinement and culture had vanished

Captain Bertrand's heart sank, for he felt that Elsie could not live there. Just then a tow-headed urchin came running out of the door, and the gentleman asked.—

"Who lives here?"

"Why, we does, of course!" the little fellow answered.

"Where does the lady reside who lived here three years ago?"

"Guess I don't member: but here is Granny, and she most knows everything. And the boy looked up to the window, where an old woman's head just appeared.

In answer to inquiries, the young man learned that Elsie's mother had died two years before. Shortly after that, her father and brother had fallen in battle, and Elsie, leaving the home so sorrowful to her now, had gone into the village a mile away and had taught school there until quite lately; but her health had given way, and her friends thought that the last of the Vernons would fill an early grave.

The captain thanked his informant and rode toward the village thinking, sadly,—

"Poor little girl! What a weary, sad life she has had! I fear she will not regard me favorably—so much because she has had to hate the uniform I have worn."

It was sunset when he reached the out-skirts of the little village. Quaint and ivy-grown, the little village church rose before him. The small cemetery, well-kept by careful, loving hands, deserved at least a passing notice. He leaned upon the fence, and his eye roved idly about until it rested upon a black-robed figure seated upon a grave near by. Her fair hair rippled to her waist; her face was upturned to watch the golden sunset, and the gentleman looked on, gazed at the beatiful picture, recognizing gladly that it was the woman he was seeking. Opening the gate to attract her attention, he walked straight up to her.

"Miss Vernon?"

She bowed.

"You do not recognize me?"

"There is a familiar look in your face,—startling slightly, It is—"

"Yes, 'tis the officer to whom you gave refreshments and warning three summers ago," interrupted the gentleman.

"I am glad to see you, sir. I have often wondered if you were still alive—the fortunes of war are so hard."

Elsie shivered in the summer evening.

"Ah," said Bertrand, sympathizingly, "to you they were; I have heard your sad story from the occupant of your former home, where I happened to stop to-day. Let me hope, Miss Vornon, that it has not given you a feeling of bitterness toward those who fought on the other side."

"Ah, no!" said Elsie, gently. "I know that on both sides men fought for conscience's sake. It makes very little difference now to me—I shall soon be with those I love."

Captain Bertrand sighed, as he thought she wore the face almost of an angel now, so pale and spiritual had she grown.

"I am glad," he said, "you have remembered me. I feared I had faded from your memory."

"Ah," she answered, your peril was so much greater than you knew! Your life would have been forfeited had that roving band captured you; and one to whom one has been anabled to show a kindness is not easily forgotten."

"Again fate has thrown us together—again I am a stranger in a strange land. Will you not show me one more kindness in allowing me to visit you occasionally while I remain in your village?" And the smile that illuminated his face could not fail to win a response from Elsie's.

"I am not very good company sir," she replied, gravely; "a sad sick woman. But if you can satisfy Mr. Morton, I can trust your face sufficiently to introduce you as my friend. Mr. Morton is a true gentlman and in his family I am sure you will be able to find the society you hoped to find in me."

They bowed and parted, for up the path was coming the old woman who had once so reluctantly admitted the young man to Vernon cottage. Captain Bertrand started for the hotel, determined that on the morrow he would seek Mr. Morton, and establish his character with that gentleman.

"She must not die," he whispered, hopefully. "I will win the poor, tired heart if human kindness may."

Day after day saw the captain at Mr. Morton's house. He made friends with the old gentleman and his pretty, lively girls, but they soon saw what Elsie did not—that his "business in the village" was to please her. The weeks rolled on. Every day Elsie, interested and amused as she had not been for many years grew better in health and spirits, until the captain thought it was impossible for her to be more beautiful or desirable. They drove or walked every day, when Elsie could bear it, and the young girl wondered how she should ever be able to bear her loneliness when the captain, his mission ended and visit over, should return to his northern home.

One morning Elsie sat in her low chair on the piazza, sewing some trifle, and reading from a book open at her knee.

"Into each life some rain must fall? Alas! when shall I have the sunshine?" she whispered softly. Then, looking up she saw Albert Bertrand coming up the gravelled walk, and added, "There is one ray for me now."

"Ah! Miss Elsie," he exclaimed, "you are growing rosy, and I know it is owing to our walks. Will you not take one more with me? It will perhaps be the last, for I have had a letter calling me home."

A startled cry was hushed in Elsie's throat, and she answered calmly,—

"I am very sorry. Yes, I will walk with you."

Taking up her hat they started across the field toward a pretty grove near by, where was one of their favorite walks. Elsie talked constantly in order to gain time, fearing he would speak of his departure. When they reached the grove she seated herself at the foot of a favorite tree, and the young man throwing himself beside her, exclaimed,—

"I want to remember this picture—this charming grove and silvery stream with its mossy bank, but, above all, you my little friend with your flushed cheeks any golden hair and your walk."

Elsie flushed deeper than before, but, dropping his jesting tone, the young man said.—

"I wish to ask your advice, Miss Elsie. I am in love and cannot find out whether the young lady returns m affection.—She is fair, and kind and sweet but she is so to all."

Elsie's heart beat fast and joyously, for something in his look and tone told her whom he loved.

"Well," he continued, "I have loved her so long—three years"—Elsie felt faint and sick—"and in all this time I have never dreamed of another. It seems now as if after having had her so long in my heart, I could not give her up. What would you do in my case, Miss Elsie?"

By this time Elsie had concluded that Captain Bertrand had loved before he ever met her, and, though inwardly wounded, her woman's heart helped her to answer calmly.

"Do not make a confident of me, my friend, but bravely ask the lady yourself. She is the only person to hear your love story!"

Her voice slightly trembled, and the captain, looking up, saw that she did not understand. Drawing the picture from his pocket, he said,—

"Here, Elsie, is the face of her I love. It has been near my heart ever since the day your voice first fell so sweetly on my ear."

Then, seeing the surprise, followed by dawning love and joy in her face, he could say no more, but drew her closely to the heart which would evermore cherish and protect her.

So the North and South kissed each other.

WEE DAVIE.

Wee Davie was the only child of William Thorburn, blacksmith. He had reached the age at which he could venture, with prudence and reflection, on a journey from one chair to another; his with kept alive by maternal warning of "Tak care, Davie; mind the fire, Davie." When the journey was ended in safety, and he looked over his shoulders with a crow of joy to his mother, he was rewarded, in addition to the rewards of his own brave and adventurous spirit, by such a smile as equalled only his own and by the well-merited approval of "well done, Davie!"

Davie was the most powerful and influential member of the household. Neither the British fleet, nor the French army, nor the Armstrong gun, had the power of doing what Davie did. They might as well have tried to make a primrose grow or a lark sing!

One falling of William's had hitherto ressited Jeanie's silent influence. The smith had formed the habit, before he was married, of meeting a few companions, "just in a friendly way," on pay-nights, at a public house. It was true that he was never "what might be called a drunkard"—"never was the worse for liquor," etc. But, nevertheless, when he entered the snuggery in Peter Wilson's whiskey-shop, with the blazing fire and comfortable atmosphere, and when, with half-a-dozen talkative, and to him, pleasant fellows and old companions, he sat round the fire, and the glass circulated; and the gossip of the week was discussed; and racy stories were told; and one or two songs sung, linked together by memories of old merry meetings; and current jokes were repeated, with humor, of the tyrannical influence which some would presume to exercise on "innocent social enjoyment"—then would the smith's brawny chest expand, and his face beam, and his feelings become malleable, and his sixpences begin to melt, and bow out in generous sympathy into Peter Wilson's rozy hand, to be counted greedily beneath his sodden eyes. And so it was that the smith's wages were always lessened by Peter's gains. His wife had her fears—her horrid anticipations—but did not like to acknowledge, even to her husband, anything so dreadful as what she in her heart dreaded. She took her own way, however, to win him to the house and to good, and gently insinuated wishes rather then expressed them. The smith, no doubt, she comforted herself by thinking, was only "merry," and never ill-tempered or unkind—"yet at times"—"and then what if—!" Yes, Jeanie you are right! The demon sneaks into the house by degrees, and at first may be kept out, and the door shut upon him; but let him only once take possession, then he will keep it, and shut the door against everything pure, lovely, and of good report—barring it against thee and "wee Davie," aye, and against One who is best of all—and will fill the house with sin and shame, with misery and despair! But "wee Davie," with his arm of might, drove the demon out. It happened thus:

One evening when the smith returned home so that "you could know it on him," Davie toddled forward; and his father, lifting him up, made him stand on his knee. The child began to play with the locks of the Sampson, to pat him on the cheek, and to repeat with glee the name of "dad-a." The smith gazed on him intently, and with a peculiar look of love, mingled with sadness. "Isn't he a bonnie bairn?" asked Jeanie, as she looked over her husband's shoulder at the child, nodding and smiling to him. The smith spoke not a word, but gazed intently upon his boy, while some sudden emotion was strangly working in his countenance.

"It's done!" he at last said; as he put his child down.

"What's wrang! what's wrang!" exclaimed his wife as she stood before him, and put her arms round his shoulders, bending down until her face was close to his.

"Everything is wrang, Jeanie."

"Willy, what is't? are ye no well?—tell me what's wrang wi' you—oh tell me!" she exclaimed, in evident alarm.

"It's a rich noo," he said, raising up and seizing the child. He lifted him to his breast, and kissed him. Then looking up in silence, he said, "Davie has done it along wi' you, Jeanie. Thank God, I am a free man!"

His wife felt awed, she knew not how.

"Sit doon," he said, as he took out his handkerchief, and wiped away a tear from his eye, "and I'll tell you a' aboot it."

Jeanie sat on a stool at his feet, with Davie on her knee. The smith seized the child's little hand in one of his own, and with the other took his wife's.

"I have na been what ye may ca' a drunkard," he said slowly, and like a man abashed, but I hae been often as I should na hae been, and as, wi' God's help, I never, never will be again!"

"Oh!" exclaimed Jeanie.

"Let me speak," said William; "to think, Jeanie,"—here he struggled as if something was choking him—"to think that for whisky I might beggar you and wee Davie; tak the claes aff your back; drive you to the workhouse; break your heart; and ruin my bonnie bairn, that loves me sae weel; aye, ruin him in saul and body, for eternity! God forgive me! I canna stand the thocht o't, let alone the reality!" The strong man rose, and, little accustomed as he was to show his feelings, he kissed his wife and child.

"It's done, it's done!" he said; as I'm a leevin' man, it's done! But dinna greet Jeanie. Thank God for you and Jeanie, my best blessings."

"Except Himsel'!" said Jeanie, as she hung on her husband's neck.

"And noo, woman," replied the smith, "nae mair about it; it's done. Gie wee Davie a piece, and get the supper ready."

THE BREWERS.

The brewers met again in their annual Congress, in Cincinnati, last month. They urge the Government "to remove all unneccessary restriction under which the malt-liquor interest labors," and to "remove the duties on imported barley, hops, and malt." They resolve to expose the "fallacies of teetotalism;" to analyze and refute the statistics "presented by the prohibitionists;" that where restrictive and prohibitory enactments exist, "every possible measure be taken to oppose, resist, and repeal them" ["does prohibition prohibit?"]; that "politicians favoring prohibitory enactments should be opposed when offering themselves for office;" and that "the true position of malt liquor as a national and temperance beverage, as a necessary, nutritious, and healthful stimulant, be properly defined and published." The finance committee reported a balance in the treasury of $30,481,45—a better financial exhibit than temperance societies are generally able to make. Appropriations were made to the *Brewers' Gazette* and the *American Brewer*, and Lewis Schlade, editor of the Washington *Sentinel* was made counselor, at a salary of $500 per year. An appropriation was also made to defray in part the expenses of a lawsuit against the United States collector of Philadelphia, for collecting taxes for non-payment of license fees from sundry brewers. An "Agitation Committee" of thirty-nine members was announced, and a grand banquet followed the adjournment of the Congress.

It will be seen that while the opponents of prohibition continually assert that it is a "failure," that it "does not prohibit," the brewers, whether either restrictive or prohibitory enactments exist, deem it important to employ "every possible measure" to oppose, resist, and repeal them. Why? We invite attention also to their significant relation to practical politics; to their strong financial basis; to their appreciation of the power of the press; and to their systematic preparation for agitation, the manipulation of public opinion, and the control of legislation. The friends of temperance can, in some particulars, learn useful lessons from their example.

"JOLLY WHEN THEY'RE HALF TIGHT."

"O the fellows are just jolly when they are half tight?"

That is what a young lady (?) said recently, when the tippling customs of young men were under remark.

Heven pity a head so shallow, a heart so wicked!

Does not every thoughtful young woman know that the young man thus held up as an ideal, is corrupt to the very core—that his presence is a pestilence and his friendship death?

"Jolly!" Beastly the rather. The high, the moral, the intellectual in that young man is laid low, and the base, the vile, the treacherous, the remorseless in his nature is let loose by the very exhilaration that, while it stupefies conscience, excites the low cunning that is mistaken for wit and gaiety.

Young woman, can that very young man whom you thus falsely admire respect you for the silly and vicious compliment?

Were you to change places with him—he sober, you drunk—would your admiration be reciprocated? Do sober young men risk their self-respect and character with tippling young women? Not they! If our young ladies would insist on as high a standard of friendship from the opposite sex as our young men do, there would be few, indeed, left, so vulgar as to say, the "fellows are jolly when they are drunk."

Young woman, God will be your judge! You may by your influence be a holy angel, or a queen of devils. You may lead and be led to a heaven or a hell on earth!

We warn every young woman and girl whose eyes may rest on these words—soil not your name and character by even a common friendship with the "jolly fellows" whose guilty attentions will be your shame, long after their quick repartee ceases to kindle your delight.

Miscellaneous.

NO LETTERS.

I say at morn, "I shall have one to-day,"
I say at night, "I shall have one to-morrow,"
But day and night go creeping slow away,
And leave me with my sorrow.

And is he sick! or is he dead, or changed!
Or, happily, has learned to love another!
If I could but know him careless or estranged
My pride my love might smother.

Last night, indeed, I dreamed a letter came,
Ah! welcomer than the first May blossom!
And then I heard my mother call my name
And hid it in my bosom.

And, cheated, woke, and heard the night wind rave
And hid my wet eyes in my lonely pillow;
And dreamed again, and saw a nameless grave
Half hidden by a willow!

PEPPER-BOX.

"How did you like my sermon?" said a vain clergyman to a distinguished chance listener. "Ah sir, there was one beautiful passage." "Yes, yes," said the domnie, delighted, rubbing his hands; "and what was that?" "The passage from the pulpit to the vestry."

INDEPENDENCE.—Elder Sister (condescendingly.)—See, Ethel, you had better come and walk in my shadow. It will be cooler for you!" Younger Sister (who resents patronage.) "You are very good, Maud, but I have a shadow of my *own*, thank you."—*Punch.*

Sue returned from an errand.—"Please, M'm, I couldn't get it." Mistress—"Get what?" Sue—"They said they didn't keep it, M'm." Mistress—"Keep what?" Sue—"What you told me to fetch, M'm." Mistress—"What was that?" Sue—"Dunno, M'm, I forgot."

At a camp meeting, last Summer, a venerable sister began the hymn:

"My soul be on thy guard;
Ten thousand foes arise."

She began in shrill quivers, but it was pitched too high. "Ten thousand—ten thousand, she screeched, and stopped. "Start her at 5,000!" cried a converted stock broker present.

Tell us, ye winged winds, that on the prairies hum, is there no spot on earth where scandal reports don't come? No island in the sea, no valley in the West, where from this jamboree it is possible to procure a rest? Where Tilton is unknown, where they never heard of Beach, where Moulton is—what, s that? Speak louder—"Out of reach?"

A Griswold street fruit-seller yesterday observed an old man pinching a cocoanut and handling it as if he had hold of an apple, and he stepped to the door and asked: "Would you like to buy a nut?" 'Waal, I thought some of it," replied the old man; "but I guess I'll wait till they get a little softer—it's coming on to the sickly season and a feller ought to be careful.

THE BEST STOCK IN TRADE—NOT PROMISES, BUT PERFORMANCES.—Two friends in need of money, obtained from a furrier the price of a bear-skin to be taken from the king of bears, and then set out to hunt the animal.

But they found when Bruin came raging down upon them that it is easier to sell a bear-skin than to take it from the animal. One of them incontinently climbed a tree, the other lay on the ground feigning death. The bear disgusted after nosing about the latter for awhile, went off muttering,

"....Another time at least,
Before you sell, first kill the beast."

The bear's advice, we think, is pertinent, among other things, to certain ventures in the railway line. We would caution those about to invest money in the stock of roads that make magnificent statements on paper, but that run "through nothing to no where," that they had better have the bear-skin in hand, than pay over the price on the mere promise of the would be hunters.

We would warn young men beginning life, that though now and then they may succeed in getting the money in advance, yet that usually the public expects them to come bringing the pelt before the price will be paid. Not promises, that is to say, but performances are the best stock in trade. We advise—but there are so many morals to that bear-skin, that we will let our readers take the particular one that may suit their individual case.

LA FONTAINE'S FABLE.

Miscellaneous.

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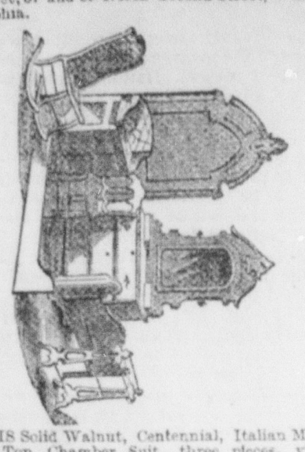

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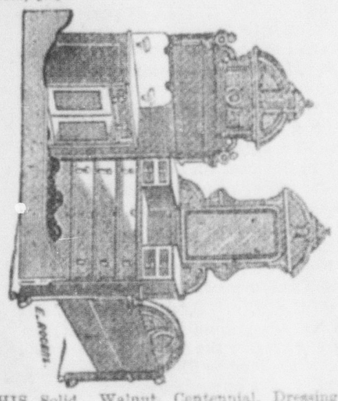

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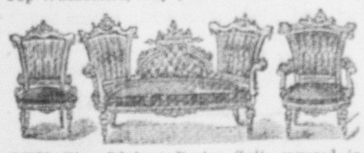

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PANTS " "	$1 50 to $8 00
VESTS " "	50 cts. to $6 00

and every description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

TWO ROOMS FULL OF GOODS.

Connected with his clothing store in the adjoining room he will continue the

Dress Goods Department,

in which every conceivable description of Dress and Dry Goods, from the FINEST SILKS TO THE CHEAPEST CALICOS, as well as NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c. together with a

FULL LINE OF CARPETS

of any grade, will be kept constantly on hand. His prices will be made to suit

THE TIMES

and he will guarantee the fullest satisfaction to every customer.

☞ Polite and accommodating clerks will take pleasure in showing you the goods.
v9n7no7-1y Nos. 1 & 2, BUSH'S ARCADE

S. A. BREW & SON, GROCERIES, &c.

S. A. BREW & SON,

SUCCESSOR TO FRYBERGER & MORAN,

GROCERS.

Next Door to the Post Office,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

WE will take all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE in exchange for goods in our line.

WE have a nice lot of ELEGANT LAKE HERRING,—will sell them at cost to close out.

WE are making a specialty of the following goods from now, Sept. 1st, to Dec. 1st, 1874.

Breakfast Bacon,

Hams,

Sugar Cured Shoulders,

Sugar Cured Ham,

Salt in Sacks and Barrels,

Floor Oil Cloth,

And Crockery Ware.

COME AND SEE OUR STORE.

4-tf **S. A. BREW & SON.**

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

REMOVAL!

THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE has been removed from the Bush House Block to the opposite side of the street, to the second and third floors of the building known as Haupt's Building, just opposite the railroad depot.

WE have now the best and most commodious office in the city.

WE have better facilities for doing kinds of Job Work than ever before.

PRINTING in Colors a specialty.

FAST Presses and experienced workmen.

SUBSCRIBE for the **Bellefonte Republican**, a live Republican journal.

THE only paper in which a reliable report of the markets can be found.

THE only paper that reports the Court Proceedings, taken on the spot by a stenographic reporter.

THE only Republican paper in Centre County.

THE largest circulation of any paper in the county. This is no idle boast—we are able to prove it.

TERMS to subscribers in the county, $2.00 in advance; outside of the county, $2.15. No notice will be taken of orders for the paper from persons residing outside of the county unless the money accompanies the order.

EDWARD T. TUTEN,
Proprietor.

FOR RENT!

THE room lately occupied by us in the

BUSH HOUSE BLOCK,

IS

FOR RENT

AT

REASONABLE RATES.

Apply at this office.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Coal, Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING,
(opposite the depot)
J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

WM. SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5n34-1y

Hardware.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE

All sorts of

Forks,

Chains,

Shovels,

Axes,

Grindstones,

Coal Oil Lamps,

Paints,

Oils,

Varnishes,

&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,

v5 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

P. R. WILSON. T. A. HICKS. H. N. HICKS

WILSON & HICKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS.

Iron Paints, Oils, Glass &c.

Builder's Hardware.

Coach Maker's Goods.

Cabinet Maker's Stock.

Stoves of All Kinds.

Children's Buggies,

Waggons, Carts, &c.

WILSON & HICKS.

NOTICE—We will sell to responsible men on three months credit. Will take off 5 per cent for cash, which is equal to 20 per cent. per annum. It will pay the purchaser to borrow at 10 from other parties, if he can save 20 in buying from us. In this way we can turn our money and sell lower.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION, connection with BALD EAGLE VALLEY R.R.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1875, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York		9 25 a. m
" " Philadelphia		12. 55 p. m
" " Baltimore		1. 20 p. m
" " Harrisb'g		5.00 p. m
" " arr. at Williamsp't		8.55 p. m
" " Lock Haven		10.20 p. m
" " " Bellefonte		11.50 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves New York		8.25 p. m
" " Philadelphia		11.55 p. m
" " Baltimore		11.55 p. m
" " Harrisburg		4.25 a. m
" " Williamsport		8.35 a. m
" " Lock Haven		9.45 a. m
" " Renovo		11.05 a. m
" " arr. at Erie		7.50 p. m
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philada		7.40 a. m
" " " Baltimore		7.25 a. m
" " " Harrisb'g		10.55 a. m
" " arr. at Williamsp't		1.55 p. m
" " " Lock Haven		3.15 p. m
" " " Renovo		4.30 p. m
" " " Bellefonte		4.28 p. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia,		8.00 a. m
" " " Baltimore		5.50 a. m
" " " Harrisburg		1.25 p. m
" " arr. at Williamsport		6.10 p. m
" " " Lock Haven		7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven		6.40 a m
" " " Williamsp't		7.55 a. m
" " arr. at Harrisb'g		11.45 a. m
" " " Baltimore		6.15 p. m
" " " Philadelphia		3.35 p. m
" " " New York		6.45 p. m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Bellefonte		8.10 a. m
" " " Renovo		9.10 a. m
" " " Lock Haven		10.25 a m
" " " Williamsport		11.35 a m
" " arr at Harrisburg		3.00 p m
" " " Philadelphia		7.20 p m
" " " New York		9.15 p. m
" " " Baltimore		6.35 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie		11.20 a. m
" " " *Bellefonte		8.22 p. m
" " " Renovo		8.25 p. m
" " " Lock Haven		9.45 p. m
" " " Williamsp't		10.50 p. m
" " arr. at Harrisburg		2.25 a. m
" " " Baltimore		7.35 a. m
" " " Phila		6.45 a. m
" " " New York		10.10 a. m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12.55 a m
" " arr at Harrisburg		3.55 a m
" " " Baltimore		7.35 a m
" " " Philadelphia		7.35 a m
" " " New York		10.25 a m

* The Bald Eagle Valley Express leaves Bellefonte at 8.22 p. m. and connects with Erie Mail at Lock Haven at 9.45 p. m.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express west, Elmira west Mail and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express west and Elmira Mail west make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail east and west, Niagara Express west, Fast Line west and Day Express east make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Fast Line west, Philadelphia Express east and Day Express east. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Sup.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	MLS.	Mail. A.M.	Exp. P.M.
Leave Tyrone		8 30	6 45
East Tyrone	1	8 37	6 52
Bald Eagle	5	8 46	7 01
Hannah	10	8 58	7 13
Fort Matilda	14	9 05	7 23
Martha	17	9 13	7 33
Julian	21	9 22	7 44
Unionville	26	9 33	7 56
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	9 41	8 05
Milesburg	31	9 45	8 10
Arrive Bellefonte	33	9 54	8 19
Leave Bellefonte	33	9 57	8 22
Milesburg	31	10 10	8 55
Curtin	34	10 22	8 45
Mount Eagle	37	10 29	8 52
Howard	40	10 38	9 02
Eagleville	44	10 52	9 13
Beech Creek	46	10 57	9 18
Mill Hall	51	11 12	9 32
Flemington	52	11 17	9 37
Arrive Lock Haven	55	11 22	9 42

RETURN.

Leave Lock Haven	0	9 35	3 15	
Flemington	3	10 00	3 21	
Mill Hall	4	10 04	3 25	
Beech Creek	9	10 19	3 40	
Eagleville	11	10 24	3 45	
Howard	15	10 38	4 00	
Mount Eagle	18	10 47	4 09	
Curtin	21	10 54	4 15	
Milesburg	24	11 05	4 25	
Arrive Bellefonte	26	11 18	4 38	
Leave Bellefonte	26	11 21	4 41	
Milesburg	24	11 30	4 50	
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 34	4 54	
Unionville	29	11 45	5 04	
Julian	34	11 57	5 15	
Martha	36	12 08	5 26	
Port Matilda	41	12 18	5 35	
Hannah	45	12 28	5 44	
Bald Eagle	50	12 43	5 58	
Vail	52	12 48	6 03	
East Tyrone	54	12 53	6 08	
Arrive Tyrone	55	1 00	6 15	

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.

Leave Bellefonte	8 10 A.M.	2 25 P.M
Arrive at Snow Shoe	10 40	5 55
Leave Snow Shoe	9 10	2 25
Arrive at Bellefonte	12 10 P.M.	5 10

The 9 10 from Snow Shoe intersects with the Bald Eagle Express, going west, at Snow Shoe Intersection.

The train leaving Snow Shoe at 2.25 intersects with the Bald Eagle mail west at Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS, Supt.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju.	6 30 a m	12 01 p m	4 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 28	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown P.	7 33	12 21	4 28
Mann's P.	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek P.	8 10	12 44	4 49
Nagley P.	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive	8 30 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8.50 a. m., 1.20 p. and 5.15 p. m.; Reedsville at 9.11 a. m., 2.00 and 5.36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9.40 a. m., 2.35 and 6.05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Wedleton.

P. F. SMITH, Supt.

ISAIAH BLOOM has applied to the Secretary of Internal Affairs for one hundred acres of land situated in Boggs twp., in the County of the Centre, bounded on the East by land in warrantee name of William Russel, on the South by John Scott, on the West by Frank McCoy and on the North by Michael Weiss. 23-3t*

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
50-6m 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. York

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time than at anything else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere until you have learned what we offer. G Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. 7-5-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa

READ! READ!! READ !!

We have made arrangements with the following publishers so that we can furnish their publications with the REPUBLICAN at reduced rates, thus affording those who desire such books and papers, an opportunity to save from twenty to thirty per cent.

There is no postage to be paid by the subscriber, but no paper will be sent until the money is received at this office:

	Regular Price	Price with Republican
MONTHLY.		
Harper's Magazine	$4.00	$5.25
Scribner's Monthly	4.00	5.25
St. Nicholas	3.00	4.50
Peter's Musical Monthly	3.00	4.00
La Creme de la Creme	4.00	5.00
Locke's National Monthly	1.00	2.60
American Farm Journal	1.00	2.60
Peterson's Journal	3.00	4.50
The Republic	2.00	3.60
Penn Monthly	3.00	3.75
Woods' Household Magazine	1.00	2.75
WEEKLY.		
Harper's Weekly	4.00	5.25
Harper's Bazar	4.00	5.25
Forney's Press	2.00	3.60
Toledo Weekly Blade	2.00	3.50
Scientific American	3.20	4.75
American Agriculturist	1.60	3.20
Cincinnati Weekly Times	2.00	3.65.

☞We can furnish any weekly or monthly, publication in the United States at less than publisher's prices.

MAGNIFICENT OFFER!

Sewing Machines Given Away.—Subscribe for The Bellefonte Republican, the Liveliest and Best Paper in Centre Co. A Sixty Dollar Machine of the Best Make in the World for 30 Names.

A very liberal contract, which we have just completed with the Weed Sewing Machine Company, will enable us, we hope, to place their celebrated machines in many families throughout the country. So fine an opportunity to secure a first-class sewing machine seldom occurs. May we not expect the friends of this paper to make an earnest, united effort to extend greatly its circulation, and thus help to increase its influence? *We will liberally reward those who work for us.* Reader, can you not form a club in your neighborhood and secure this sewing machine premium? *A few hours of well-directed effort will obtain it.* Postmasters in the smaller towns and villages can, with a little thought and effort, easily send us the requisite number of names. Has the parsonage a sewing machine? If not, call upon a few ladies and gentlemen of the congregation. Tell them your plan and ask them to help you. In the congregation 30 names can, with little difficulty, be secured. Send us the $60 and we will forward for one year this paper to each of the 30 subscribers, which will pay them the *full vaue* of their subscriptions, *and in addition, we will make a present, to any person you may designate, of a beautiful sixty dollar Sewing Machine.* How easily a club may be formed in the Masonic or Odd Fellows or Temperance Society, or in the Grange? Is there not depending upon your society some poor widow to whom a sewing machine would be for years to come a blessing? Pass the subscription paper. Thirty persons subscribing for this journal at $2.00 each, will secure for themselves, without any extra charge, the paper for one year, and a most valuable present for some needy family. TRY IT, FRIENDS. DON'T WAIT! BEGIN THE WORK AT ONCE! Send us word that you have undertaken the formation of such a club.

Remember, the machines are warranted to be *perfectly new, latest improved, and in perfect order.*

CLEARFIELD RIOT CASES.

Below we give in full the charge of Hon. John H. Orvis to the jury in the case of the Commonwealth against Ralph Parks et. al., tried at the last session of the Court in Clearfield county, wherein His Honor sets forth the law pertaining to conspiracy, and unlawful combinations generally, with his usual ability and force:

Commonwealth vs. RALPH PARKS, et. al.) In the Quarter Session of Clearfield Co.

CHARGE OF THE COURT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY.—This is an indictment presented by the Grand Jury of this county against fifty two persons named in the indictment, charging them in the first counts with riot, and, in the second and third count, with conspiracy, to increase the price of wages for mining coal from fifty to sixty cents per ton, by means of threats, intimidations and violence directed towards other persons who were willing to labor in the mines for the former prices. A continuance was granted to two of the defendants by the Court, a *nolle prosequi* was entered by the commonwealth as to six others and twelve others failed to appear. The remaining thirty-two defendants appeared and severally pleaded not guilty. You have been sworn to try the issue thus joined between the Commonwealth and these thirty-two defendants.

A riot is a tumultous disturbance of the public peace by three persons or more, assembling together of their own authority with an intent mutually to assist one another against any one who shall oppose them in the execution of some private object, and afterwards executing the same in a violent and turbulent manner, to the terror of the people, whether the act intended is lawful or unlawful. It requires at least three persons to be engaged to constitute a riot. Where there are less than that number their offense may be an affray, an assault and battery, or some other offense, but can not amount to a riot. All persons actiug in concert and present aiding and abetting when a riot occurs, are guilty as principals. It is not what one individual does, but what is done by all that constitutes the riot. And every person present taking part, or aiding and abetting those who take an active part are guilty of what all did. Persous who happened to be there by accident or were drawn there by idle curiosity, but took no part with the rioters by act or word, can not be held responsible for the riot. The commonwealth alleges that these defendants, together with others to the number of several hundred, were guilty of a riot at Goss Run, this county, on the 11th of May last. If you find from the evidence that on the 11th of May at Goss Run, three or more persons assembled and proceeded to carry out their object in a riotous, tumultuous and violent manner to such an extent as to put the persons who came there to work in fear, the parties thus acting would be guilty of a riot, and if any or all of these defendants were present taking an active part with the rioters or for the purpose of aiding or abetting them, they should be convicted under the first count of this indictment. Only such of the defendants as were present on that occasion can be convicted of a riot, whatever you may find as to their guilt or innocense of the other charge of the indictment.

As we have already stated, this indictment contains two counts for corspiracy. These counts charge substantially the same offense merely varying in the manner of stating the circumstances. Conspiracy is where two or more persons agree or combine together, and to carry out an unlawful purpose, or to carry out an indifferent, or lawful purpose by unlawful means. It would be impossible for us to detail to you all of the various combinations which have been heretofore held to amount to conspiracy. All combinations to do unlawful acts, or to do acts otherwise lawful by unlawful means are held to be indictable as conspiracies. Other acts, which when done by an individual, are perfectly lawful, when done by a combination of two or more, become unlawful. The law upon this subject is so well laid down by the present Chief Justice of Supreme Court of this State, in the case of the *Morris Run Coal Company* vs. *The Barclay Coal Company*, 18 P. F. Smith, 173, that we will read to you a portion of his opinion. This was an action of debt brought by the plaintiff against the defendant upon an accepted draft. The defense was that the draft had been given in pursuance of a combination or agreement between five coal companies, the purpose of which was to regulate the price of coal, which combination was alleged to be illegal and the draft, therefore, without legal consideration.

Judge Agnew says: "The effects porduced on the public interests lead to the consideration of another feature of great weight in determining the illegality of the contract, to wit: the combination resorted to by these five companies. Singly each might have suspended deliveries and sales of coal to suit its own interests, and might have raised the price even though this might have been detrimental to the public interest. There is a certain freedom which must be allowed to every one in the management of his own affairs. When competition is left free, individual error or folly will generally find a correction in the conduct of others. But here is a combination of all the companies operating in the Blossburg and Barclay mining regions, and controlling their entire productions. They have combined together to govern the supply and the price of coal in all the markets from the Hudson to the Mississippi rivers, and from Pennsylvania to the Lakes. This combination has a power in its confederated form which no individual action can confer. The public interest must succumb to it, for it has left no competition free to correct its baleful influence. When the supply of coal is suspended, the demand for it becomes importunate and prices must rise, or if the supply goes forward, the price fixed by the confederates must accompany it. The domestic hearth, the furnace of the iron master, and the fires of the manufacturer, all feel the restraint, while many dependent hands are paralized and hungry mouths are stinted. The influence of a lack of supply or a rise in the price of an article of such prime necessity, cannot be measured. It permeates the entire mass of community, and leaves few of its members untouched by its withering blight. Such a combination is more than a contract, it is an offense. I take it, said Gibson, J., a combination is criminal whenever the act to be done has a necessary tendency to predjudice the public or to oppress individuals, by unjustly subjecting them to the power of the confederates, and giving effect to the purpose of the latter, whether of extortion or of mischief; *Commonwealth vs. Carlisle, Brightly's Rep.* 40. In all such combinations when the purpose is injurious or unlawful, the gist of the offense is the conspiracy. Men can often do by the combination of many, what severally no one could accomplish, and even what when done by one would be innocent. It was held in *The Commonwealth* v Eberle, 3 S & R 9., that it was an indictable conspiracy for a portion of a German Luthern congregation to combine and agree together to prevent another portion of the congregation by force of arms, from using the English language in the worship of God among the congregation. So a confederacy to assist a female infant to escape from her fathers control with a view to marry her against his will, is indictable as a conspiracy at common law, while it would have been no criminal offense if one alone had induced her to elope with and marry him. *Mifflin v. Commonwealth* 5 W. & S. 461. One man or many may hiss an actor; but if they conspire to do it they may be punished: per GIBSON, C. J. *Hood v. Palm* 8, Barr 238; 1 Russel on crimes 556. And an action for a conspiracy to defame will be supported though the words be not actionable, if spoken by one: *Hood v. Palm supra.* Defamation by the outcry of numbers, says Gibson, C. J., is as resistless as defamation by the written act of an individual. And says Coulter, J., "the concentrated energy of several combined wills, operating simultaneously and by concert upon one individual, is dangerous even to the cautious and circumspect, but when brought to bear upon the unwary and unsuspecting, it is fatal; *Twitchell v. Commonwealth*, 9 Barr 211. There is a potency in numbers when combined, which the law can not overlook, where injury is the consequence. If the conspiracy be to commit a crime or an unlawful act, it is easy to determine its indictable character. It is more difficult when the act to be done or purpose to be accomplished is innocent in itself. Then the offense takes its hue from the motives, the means or the consequences. If the motives of the confederates be to oppress, the means they use unlawful, or the consequence to others injurious; their confederation will become a conspiracy. Instances are given in The Commonwealth v. Carlisle, Bright Rep. 40. Among those mentioned as criminal is a combination of employers to depress the wages of journeymen below what they would be, if there were no resort to artificial means; and a combination of the bakers of a town to hold up the article of bread, and by means of scarcity thus produced to extort an exorbitant price for it. The latter instance is precisely parallel with the present case. It is the effect of the act upon the public which gives that case and this its evil aspect as the result of confederation, for any baker might choose to hold up his own bread or coal operator his coal, rather than to sell at ruling prices; but when he destroyes competition by a combination with others, the public can buy of no one.

In rex vs. De. Berenquetal, 3 M & S 67, it was held to be a conspiracy to combine to raise the public funds on a particular day by false rumor. The purpose itself, said Lord Ellenborough, is mischievous. It strikes at the price of a valuable commodity in the market, and if it gives a fictitious price by means of false rumor, it is a fraud levelled against the public, for it is against all such as may possibly have anything to do —with the funds on that particular day. Every "corner," in the language of the day, whether it be to affect the price of articles of commerce, such as breadstuffs, or the price of vendible stocks, when accomplished by confederation to raise or depress the price and operate on the markets, is a conspiracy. The ruin often spread abroad by these heartless conspiracies is indescribable, frequently filling the land with starvation, poverty and woe. Every association is criminal where the object is to raise or depress the price of labor beyond what it would bring if it were left without artificial aid or stimulus. Rex. vs. Byerdike 1 M. & S. 179. In the case of such associations the illegality consists most frequently in the means employed to carry out the object. To fix a standard of prices among men in the same employment, as a fee bill, is not in itself criminal, but may become so when the parties resort to coercion, restraint or penalties upon the employed or employers, or what is worse, to force of arms. If the means be unlawful the combination is indictable. Commonwealth vs. Hunt, 4 Metc, 111. A conspiracy of journeymen of any trade or handicraft to raise the wages by entering into a combination to coerce journeymen and master workmen employed in the same branch of industry, to conform to rules adopted by such combination for the purpose of regulating the price of labor, and carrying such rules into effect by overt acts, is indictable as a misdemeanor. 3 Whart. C. L., citing the People vs. Fishblee, 14 Wend. 9. Without multiplying examples, these are sufficient to illustrate the true aspect of the case before us, and to show that a combination such as these companies entered into to control the supply and price of the Blossburg and Barclay regions is illegal, and the contract therefore void."

You see, therefore, that any agreement, combination or confederation to increase or depress the price of any vendible commodity, whether labor, merchandise or anything else is indictable as a conspiracy under the laws of Pennsylvania. Each individual has the undoubted right to demand whatever price he pleases, for his labor or property even though it should be twice or thrice its market value; but if he enters into a combination with others to compell the employer or purchaser to pay the price thus demanded by destroying competition, the combination becomes an indictable offence. So with the employers, whether coal operators or others, if they enter into a combination to reduce the price of labor, it is a conspiracy and indictable in the courts. Each individual may determine to pay no more than a certain price for a given kind of labor, but if he enters into a combination with other employers to control the price by destroying competition, he and his confederates are guilty of conspiracy. This always has been the law, not only with regard to labor, but everything else, and still remains the law, except as modified by an act of the Legislature of June 14, 1872. I will read that act and explain the change it has made in the law as laid down by Chief Justice Agnew.

"It shall be lawful for any laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen, acting either as individuals or as the member of any club, society or association, to refuse to work or labor for any person or persons, whenever, in his, her or their opinion, the wages paid are insufficient, or the treatment of such laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen, by his, her or their employer is brutal or offensive, or the continued labor by such laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen, would be contrary to the rules, regulations or by-laws of any club, society or organization to which he, she or they might belong, without subjecting any person or persons so refusing to work or labor, to prosecution or indictment for conspiracy, under the criminal laws of the Commonwealth; *Provided*, That this act shall not be held to apply to the member or members of any club, society or organization, the constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations of which, are not in strict conformity to the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and to the constitution of the United States; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the prosecution and punishment, under existing laws, of any person or persons who shall, in any way, hinder persons who desire to labor for their employers from so doing, or other persons from being employed as laborers."

You will observe the purpose and scope of this act. It authorizes laborers acting either as individuals or as members of any association to refuse to labor whenever the wages are not satisfactory, their treatment is brutal or offensive, or when further labor would be contrary to the rules, regulations or by-laws of their association, without being liable to indictment for conspiracy. All this laborers had aright to do prior to the passage of the act, if they acted simply as individuals; but if they associated together and acted in concert, their conduct was criminal. This act simply destroys the criminality of concerted action on the part of laborers in refusing to work for any of the three reasons given in the act itself. By the first proviso the act is made not to apply to the members of any organization whose constitution, by-laws and rules are not in strict conformity to the constitution of the United States and of this Commonwealth. In order to prevent any misunderstanding as to the meaning of the Legislature, the second proviso continues the liability to "prosecution and punishment under existing laws of any person or persons who shall in any way hinder persons who desire to labor for their employers from so doing, or other persons from being employed as laborers." It follows, therefore, that an agreement or combination among laboring men to quit work for the purpose of increasing the price of their labor, or improving their treatment, is not unlawful—thus far the law authorizes them to act in concert; but if they go one step further and attempt in any way to hinder or prevent persons who are willing to labor from so doing, their acts become unlawful and their combination criminal.

The questions of fact which you must determine, under this branch of the case, are, was there an agreement, combination or confederacy entered into by these defendants and other miners in the Moshannon district during the months of April or May last? If so, what was the nature and character of that agreement, combination or confederacy? If it was, merely to quit work in order to gain an increased price for their labor, the combination was not criminal; but if the agreement went further and the parties combining, not only agreed themselves to quit work, but to hinder or prevent persons from laboring in the mines at the former prices by means of threats, intimidations and, if needs be, actual violence, then the combination was criminal and all parties to it liable to indictment and conviction for conspiracy.

Much has been said during the progress of this trial upon the merits of the supposed conflict between capital and labor—the contest between the operators and the working men. It is not our intention to discuss the merits of this contest. If either party has been wronged, the law, if appealed to, would furnish a complete remedy, and to the law both parties must appeal when they have, or imagine they have grievances which need a remedy. Neither party can be permitted to take the law into their own hands and right their own real or fancied wrongs. If the laboring men are not paid their wages, if they are cheated in the weight of their coal, if their treatment by their employers is brutal or offensive, or if they suffer any other real wrongs or injuries, the law will furnish them adequate means of redress. If there is a combination among their employers to oppress them in any manner, they may be indicted for conspiracy in the courts, and the act of 1872 will not relieve, because it does not apply to them. In this country no one can be compelled to work against his will, unless he become an inmate of a workhouse or penitentiary. Nothing can properly control the price of labor but the law of supply and demand. If work is plenty and laborers scarce, they can increase their wages by demanding it, because the employer has no option. If work is scarce and laborers plenty, competition will bring down the price of labor as it will of everything else. No class of men has the right to monopolize any particular kind of labor. Each individual has the right to engage in any kind of work that suits him, and to sell his labor for any price he can obtain for it, and a combination or organization designed to interfere with this right is against public policy and unlawful. All persons who labor for others do so upon the terms of a contract either express or implied. If an agreement is made in advance as to the wages, it is an express contract; if no such agreement is made, the law implies a contract on the part of the employer to pay whatever the labor is reasonably worth, or what others are receiving for similar work. Neither the employer nor employee can compell the other to pay or receive more or less than he is willing to contract for. The law gives the employer no right to impose upon the laborer, for if he is dissatisfied with his wages or his treatment, he may go elsewhere or seek other employment —the whole country is open and free to him, but he must not prevent or hinder others from working who are willing to do so.

It is alleged by the defense in this case that the combination to which the defendants belonged was a lawful one—the association known as "The Miners' National Association"—of which most of them are members, is a legal and legitimate organization under the laws of Pennsylvania. Portions of the constitution and by-laws of this organization have been given in evidence and read to you, to show that the object of the organization is not only lawful, but commendable, and that the by-laws and rules are not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, or of this State. All this may be true. There may be an organization for a perfectly legitimate object, and its members may combine to do unlawful acts, and thus make themselves guilty of conspiracy. It does not follow that, because the original objects of a society are legitimate, that everything its members do is lawful. The organization of a religious congregation is lawful, but the combination of some of its members to prevent the use of the English language in the public worship has been held to be unlawful. An association of miners is itself lawful. There are many other associations, societies and organizations, which are perfectly lawful in themselves, and there can be no proper complaint against them, unless their members proceed to do what is unlawful. While there may be nothing in the constitution of "The Miners' National Association" in conflict with the constitution and laws of this State, the provision of Article 8, concerning strikes, is not in harmony with the spirit of our government and institutions. To transfer to certain officers, or to a central committee, the power to legalize or refuse to legalize a suspension of work, tends to take away from individuals the control over their own time and labor, which the law gives them. All organizations or arrangements which give to one person the right to say whether it is legal or proper for another to work under any given state of circumstances, must produce pernicious results. The law recognizes the most perfect liberty of each individual to control his own time and labor, free from the coercion or dictation of any other individual or associations. But, whether the purposes of this organization are expedient or not, is not the question for you to decide. The simple question for you to determine is, whether these defendants entered into a combination to do an unlawful act, or an act otherwise lawful but in an unlawful manner. If they did, they are guilty of a conspiracy and should be convicted. If they proceeded to carry out their purposes at Goss Run, on the 11th of May, in a violent, tumultuous, and riotous manner, so as to put peaceable citizens in fear, they are guilty of a riot and should be convicted under the first count of the indictment. You must determine all questions of fact, including the credibility of witnesses. If we are mistaken in the law, as we have laid it down to you, and the defendants, or any of them, are injured thereby, they have a complete remedy under a recent statute by removing the case to the Supreme Court for review.

This case has occupied much time. Many witnesses have been called, and the facts have been argued at great length by able counsel on both sides. This was proper. The case is of great importance, not only to the defendats, but the public. Probably no calamity can befall a community greater than that riot and violence should prevail. A popular writer in a recent work, says: "A riot unpunished is revolution begun." It is absolutely necessary for the peace of society, and the maintenance of order, that all combinations resulting in violence, be put down and properly punished. If the civil power of government administered by courts and juries is inadequate to do this, there is but one other resource—resort to military force. Upon you rests the responsibility of determining whether the peaceful machinery of the law is sufficient to maintain peace and order in your county, and to punish all offenders against the same, or whether hereafter resort must be had to the military power of the commonwealth in case of like combinations. If these defendants are guilty of the offense charged in the indictment, they should be convicted. If the evidence fails to satisfy you of their guilt, they should be acquitted. Of course you must discriminate in individual cases. If the Commonwealth has failed to prove that anyone of the defendants is guilty, he is entitled to a verdict of acquittal. You may convict any of the defendants of one or both charges. Each individual defendant is entitled to every reasonable doubt—such a doubt as would make a prudent man hesitate before coming to a conclusion. As this is a misdemeanor, in case of a general acquittal, you have power over the costs and must say by your verdict whether the county, prosecutor, or defendants, shall pay the costs; or you may divide the costs between the prosecutor and defendants in such proportion as you deem proper. If you impose any part of the costs on the prosecutor, you must name him in your verdict. If you convict any of the defendants of either offense, you say nothing about the costs.

Counsel for the defendants have submitted certain points of law upon which they ask instructions. We will now read and answer these points.

First—The Court are requested to instruct the jury that if they believe the miners acted under the organization of "The Miners' National Association," such organization was not in law a conspiracy, but justified by the act of Assembly.

Ans.—We cannot so instruct you, for the reasons already given in our general charge. "The Miners' National Association" may of itself be a lawful association, and yet its members be guilty of conspiracy and riot.

Second—The defendants are not under the evidence guilty of a conspiracy, or of an unlawful combination or confederation, the overt acts, if any were committed, being the acts of individual members, and not of the Association.

Ans.—We cannot instruct you as matter of law that the defendants are not guilty. This is a question of fact which you must determine from the evidence under the instructions we have given.

Third—If acts of violence or intimidation were done, or if threats were made, the offense was that of individuals who alone are responsible for their conduct.

Ans.—We are uncertain whether we understand the meaning of this point or not. "The Miners' National Association" is not indicted here. The defendants are not indicted as a corporation, but as individuals, who are charged with having entered into an unlawful combination to prevent men from working, and are to be convicted, if at all, as individuals, and not as members of "The Miners' National Association."

Fourth—Under the evidence in this case, the only offense that the defendants could in any way be convicted of, would be riot, and the evidence does not justify that, as there is no evidence that anything was done to inspire the people with terror.

Ans.—We cannot instruct you as requested in this point. This is a question of fact which you must determine. If the defendants entered into the combination alleged in the indictment, they are guilty of a conspiracy. Whether they did or not is a question of fact for you to determine.

Fifth—Acts and language used by any individual towards Capt. Clark in a personal altercation is not sufficient evidence upon which to found a conviction for riot. The act must have been done by a combination or confederation of three or more.

Ans.—In one respect this is true. Single acts, such as threats, or personal altercations between one man and another, would not be sufficient to constitute a riot. If there was nothing but threats of one of the defendants to do personal violence to Capt. Clark, it would not justify a conviction for riot; but you must take this with all the other evidence in the case and determine from it whether the conduct of the defendants at Goss Run, on 11th May, constituted riot, as we have heretofore defined that offense to you. If it did, the defendants then and there present, taking part in the demonstration, should be convicted of a riot. And if they had entered into a combination to prevent men from working in the mines at fifty cents a ton, who were willing to work, they are guilty of a conspiracy.

To which charge and answer to points the defendants' counsel except, and pray the same may be reduced to writing and filed of record, which is here now done.

JOHN H. ORVIS,
Ad. Law Judge. (SEAL.)

THE PEOPLE WANT PROOF.—There is no medicine prescribed by Physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for Severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs, a proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it Sold by F. P. Green. and J. Zellers & Son.

6-43-1y-eow.

A LIGHTNING ROD VENDER SHOT.—THE FIRST CASE ON RECORD.—On Friday evening, Albert Hart, residing three miles from Woodbridge, N. J., shot and probably fatally wounded John Higgins, a peddler of lightning-rods. About a year ago Higgins put rods on Hart's barn for $30, and took in payment a note for three months. At the expiration of the time Higgins called for his pay, and was ordered off the premises, Hart alleging that his barn had been struck by lightning and nearly destroyed. Higgins placed the matter in the hands of a lawyer, and the suit was recently decided in his favor. On Friday Higgins rode by the house and pleasantly accosted Hart, who invited him to get out of the buggy and talk the matter over. Higgins complied, and the result was a fight, in which Hart was worsted. The latter rushed to his house, seized a gun, and shot Higgins in the side. The wounded man was taken to Perth Amboy, where his wounds were dressed. They are pronounced serious, but it is stated, Higgins refuses to make a charge against his assailant.

I'M GROWING OLD.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

My days pass pleasantly away,
My nights are blessed with sweetest sleep,
I feel no symptoms of decay,
I have no cause to mourn or weep,
My foes are impotent and shy,
My friends are neither false nor cold,
And yet of late I often sigh,
I'm growing old!

My growing talk of olden times,
My growing thirst for early news,
My growing apathy for rhymes,
My growing love for easy shoes,
My growing hate for crowds and noise,
My growing fear of catching cold,
All tell me in the plainest voice,
I'm growing old!

I'm growing fonder of my staff,
I'm growing dimmer in the eye,
I'm growing fainter in my laugh,
I'm growing deeper in my sigh,
I'm growing careless in my dress,
I'm growing frugal of my gold,
I'm growing wise, I'm growing—yes—
I'm growing old.

I feel it in my changing taste,
I see it in my changing air,
I see it in my growing waist,
I see it in my snowing hair;
A thousand hints proclaim the truth,
As plain as truth was ever told,
That even in my vaunted youth
I'm growing old!

Ah, me! my very laurels breathe
The tale in my reluctant ears;
And every boon the hours bequeath,
But makes me debtor to the years.
E'en Flattery's honeyed words declare
The secret she would fain withhold,
And tells me in "How young you are!"
I'm growing old!

Thanks to the years whose rapid flight
My sombre muse too sadly sings;
Thanks for the gleam of golden light
That tint the darkness of their wings—
The light that beams from out the sky
Those heavenly mansions to unfold,
Where all are blest, and none may sigh,
"I'm growing old!"

——At a recent political caucus in Danbury, one of the members was on the floor, lining out a bold, aggressive policy for the campaign, when a little boy pulled him by the coat, and said, in quite audible tones:

'Ma says that if you don't hurry home with them prunes, she'll lock the door, an' you'll have to sleep in the street.

'Gentlemen,' said the orator, picking up his hat, 'I'll just step around among the people to feel the public pulse, and will meet you on the gory field of battle.'

Then he hurried home with the prunes.—*Danbury News.*

KIND HEARTED.—A man of Lombert street east, going home at a late hour in the night, saw that the occupants of a house standing flush with the street had left a window up, and he decided to warn them and prevent a burglary. Putting his head into the window he called out:

'Hello! good peop——!'

That was all he said. A whole pail full of water struck him in the face, and, as he staggered back, a woman shrieked out:

'Didn't I tell you what you'd get if you wasn't home by nine o'clock?'

——A Vicksburg negro woman was told that the price of sea lions had risen. 'De Lord only knows what's to become of poor folks,' she exclaimed, 'when the nesumnearies of life am riz clean out o' reach.'

——The Rochester Chronicle makes this awful prediction: In six months from now—mark the prediction—the ladies will have two small legs to their pants instead of one big one.

——What is the form of an escaped parrot? A pollygone

EDITOR'S TABLE.

WE have received the second number of WIDE AWAKE, the new Boston magazine for girls and boys. It opens with an exquisite engraving of a French painting, "The Little Shepherdess," which also is the subject of a poem by Rev. Dr. S. F. Smith. "Two Fortune Seekers," by the "Little Classics" man, Rossiter Johnson, is charged with boys' humor and men's philosophy. Mrs. Clara Doty Bates, who, by the way, is one of the best writers of children's poetry in the land, contributes "Tony." "Young Rick," Miss Eastman's serial, is excellent. "Benjamin Franklin," by Rev. Dr. Chaplin, is appropriate, centennially. "A May Marriage," is a graceful poem by that young-hearted Chicago divine, Rev. Samuel Duffield. Miss Farman's "Cooking Club" enjoys itself hugely. "How to Amuse the Babies" is charmingly written and charmingly illustrated. "A Queer People—The Children" is worth perusal—judging from this article all the Queer Children lack is the WIDE AWAKE. "Frankie's Troubles," "Grandma's Pocket," and "Where did it go?" are each veritable bits of child-life. The Guessing-people and the Singing-People are each well-served.

Price $2.00. per annum. D. Lothrop & Co., publishers, 38 and 40 Cornhill, Boston.

"PETERSON'S JOURNAL OF POPULAR LITERATURE." The new serial, "THE DESERTED HUSBAND," leads off the August number of this attractive magizine. And we see now that it is not to be merely a sensational story, but that the great political and religious questions which are connected with the attitude assumed by the Roman Catholic Church towards the State and the Schools and the Marriage Institution, are also to be incidentally discussed and illustrated. One of the chapters in this installment, containing a discussion between a leading American Statesman, a moderate Roman Catholic Bishop, and an ultramontane Jesuit Priest, is very suggestive indeed. The Statesman says, for instance:—

"The Republic is based upon the grand idea of a common humanity and universal brotherhood. It is essential to its safety that its children should be accustomed to look upon each other as brethren—to act harmoniously together in their political, literary, social and benevolent societies as so many Americans. That they shall not be encouraged to group themselves as sects, and thus isolate themselves from each other; but that they shall "first of all be Americans,"—and after that, Roman Catholics, Methodists, Presbyterians, Jews, and so on. Now the idea of you Roman ecclesiastics is precisely opposite. You desire to make a seperate clan of your people—to isolate them from the general body of our citizens in separate schools, and so on in all the other associations of life. Even in their literary and beneficial societies you are striving to isolate them, that they may be wielded as one man by your priest-hood, and that their minds may have as little opportunity as possible of seeing things by any other light than that which shines through the painted windows of your own church. Now," continued the Statesman, "I will take the liberty of telling you frankly what I think of this. It is treason to the American idea. It is a disregard of your solemn duties to the State. It is accepting rights and privileges, in order that you may overthrow and destroy the Republic which has generously granted them. If you cannot come into our great family—then you should not come in at all. It is dangerous to admit you at all."

But we refer our readers to the story itself, which we think they will find very attractive and suggestive reading. But, if they do not, there is Mrs. Fleming's deeply exciting story, and also a number of other stories, besides an amusing collection of brief "Gleanings."

Terms: $3.00 a Year. Two copies $5.00. Postage prepaid. Single numbers 25 cents. Address H. PETERSON & Co., 920 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Bellefonte, Centre Co., June 26, 1875.

GENTLEMEN.—I have received and read with great satisfaction, "Martial Deeds of Pennsylvania."

It is a just tribute to the distinguished services of the citizens of the state who served in the volunteer armies of the republic, during the late civil war. The author and the publishers should feel proud in presenting a work of so much literary merit, contributing so largely to the history of the state. Yours truly,

A. G. Curtin.

Union Seminary.

The first term of the present school year of this institution will open on

Tuesday, August 3, 1875.

Tuition, $8.50 per term of ten weeks, music, languages, book keeping and phonography, extra. Board in private houses from $2.50 to $3.00 per week; in clubs, $1.50 per week.

New Berlin, in which Union Seminary is situated, is a beautiful, healthful town, in a fine agricultural region. It is daily accessible by stage from Northumberland on the Phila. & Erie Railroad. For catalogue and further information, address either Prof. F. M. Baker, or Prof. J. W. Bentz, New Berlin, Union Co., Pa.

7-29-3t

FINANCE AND TRADE.

GOLD—112⅛

The sharp advance in the price of wheat in Europe, owing to damage caused to the crops by heavy rains and floods in Britain and on the Continent, is likely to revive business in this country much sooner and more effectually than has been anticipated.

The rise, which was partly discounted in Chicago, has been considerable. But what is of more consequence is a lively speculative demand for breadstuffs both in Liverpool and Chicago. The purchases in Liverpool have been very heavy, and we may now expect that all lake vessels, railroad rolling-stock, and canal boats will be in requisition to transport grain to the sea-board, and our harbors will soon be crowded with vessels to take it away. If this rise holds, the market will be pretty well cleared of old wheat by the time the new is coming in, and that will likely be hurried forward also from all points, to save storage and other expenses.

The calamity of floods in France, Hungary, and Britain, if as great as represented, much as we may deplore it, will prove a great source of prosperity to this continent, by ending the depression which began with the panic in the fall of '73, and which has now continued nearly two years, getting worse rather than better all the time.

We say a rise in breadstuffs would cure the business depression from which we have been suffering, for the farmers, when well supplied with money for their crops, will want lumber for building and fencing, and thus another very depressed interest will be resuscitated: and when farmers, lumberers, sailors, boatmen and mechanics, are doing well, there will be a demand for all kinds of merchandise, including iron—another depressed interest—and this will render merchants, traders, and bankers, prosperous again. Railroad and steamboat stock will pay better, as well as bank stocks and most other kinds of investments. Families will have more to spend, and all classes will benefit by the change. Such a return to good times is sure to come—the only question is, when, and indications point at present to this Fall.

It is, however, to be remembered that crops have a wonderful recuperative power, and that the damage may not be so great in Europe as is now supposed. If so, though we shall get less for our wheat, we shall get more for our cotton, for it is always remarked that when breadstuffs are cheap in Europe the demand for manufactured goods is much better than when they are dear.

Though the prospect for a rise in wheat is fair, therefore, it may prove fallacious, and the safest way for farmers is to sell when the demand is brisk and let the speculators take all the chances, which experience shows, are as often adverse as favorable.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON

The great success and delight of the people In fact, nothing of the kind has ever been offered to the American people which has so quickly found its way into their good favor and hearty approval as E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It does all it proposes, and thus gives universal satisfaction. It is guaranteed to cure the worst case of dyspepsia or indigestion, kidney or liver disease, weakness, nervousness, constipation, acidity of the stomach, etc. Get the genuine. Only sold in $1 bottles. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Ask for Kunkel's, and take no other. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind, and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only in $1 bottles. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other.

259 TAPE WORM 259

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee unless the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkle, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Never fails. For removing all kinds but Tape Worm, the medicine can be had of your druggist. Ask for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1. For Tape Worm, the patient must come on and have it removed 7-29-4t

If you want to be strong, healthy and vigorous, take E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and unstrung organization is restored to perfect health and vigor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Office and store No. 259 North Ninth st., Philadelphia. Only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists.

Nervous Debility. Nervous Debility

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Take only E. F. Kunkel's, it has a yellow wrapper around it, his photograph on outside. Sold by your druggist. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

259 Tape Worm Alive. 259

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa. To have Tape Worm removed patients must come on, but for all other worms your druggist can procure it. Ask for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1, and guaranteed. Send for circular. 27-4t

BELLEFONTE SCHOOL DISTRICT.—Receipts and expenditures for year ending June 1, 1875.

RECEIPTS.

Net amount of taxes received	$5298 97
State appropriation	857 02
Wm. McClellan former Treasurer	478 00
Wm. S. Tripple former Collector	264 69
Note discounted	878 85
Laura Graham	5 00
Total	$7782 53

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of orders issued	
Teacher of school No. 1, 8 mos. $120 per month	$960 00
Teacher attending Co. Institute	30 00
" No. 2, 8 mos. $50 per month	400 00
" attending Co. Institute	12 50
" No. 3, $40 per month	320 00
" No. 4 $40 per month	320 00
" No. 5 $40 per month	320 00
" No. 6 $40 per month	320 00
" No. 7 $40 per month	320 00
" No. 8 $40 per month	320 00
" No. 9 $50 per month	400 00
" No. 10 $40 per month	320 00
" attending Co., Institute	36 00
Total	$4078 50
Coal and contingencies	$655 16
Building and lot colored school house	1808 07
Repairs	410 91
Salary of Treasurer	150 00
Salary of Secretary	150 00
Fire Insurance	120 00
Interest	2178 26
Total	$9550 91
Amount of above orders unpaid	$1768 38
Amount yet due from D. McGinley collector dup., 1873	109 11
Amount yet due from D. McGinley collecter dup., 1874	4441 29
Total	$4550 59
Amount due district	$2782 12
Estimated value of school property—Real Estate	$35000 00

A. O. FURST, President.
J. H. RANKIN, Secretary.

28-3t

WILLIAMSPORT

Dickinson Seminary,

AT WILLIAMSPOT, PA.

FOR BOTH SEXES.

Nine teachers. Three courses of study, or any four studies may be chosen. Students received for single term or longer periods. Classical course, including board, washing, room, fuel, tuition and incidentals, **$203.33** per year. English course **$192.33.** Fall term begins August 26. For Catalogue address,

REV. EDWARD J. GRAY, President.

vol7-no29-3t

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, July 28, 1875.

This is the dull season of the year, but trade is unusually dull even for this season. Business men are almost idle, but are sticking to their posts and waiting for things to brighten up a little.

WHEAT—It will be seen by our remarks under the head of "Finance and Trade" that there is a fair chance for better prices this fall; but still, we would not advise farmers to hold on if they get a good chance to sell. We have always found that it did not pay to let a good chance to sell go by; and what we might gain by holding on we are likely to lose in weight and bulk, as all farmers of experience know that all kinds of farm produce will shrink by storing and handling.

CORN—We are not advised of any change from our quotations in the price of this article.

RYE—In regard to rye we say the same as we did last week. There is no old to be had and the new crop is light.

OATS—The old crop is exhausted, but the prospect for the new crop is very favorable. The straw is short, but the heads are filling quite well.

HAY—New hay is being sold at our quotations, at $20@25 per ton, according to quality and dryness.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 10
Red wheat	1 10
Rye per bushel	90
Corn, ears	65
Corn, shelled	70
Oats	60
Flour, retail per barrel	6.00
Flour, wholesale	5.50
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$25 00
Hay Mixed per ton	20 00
STRAW FOR GLASS WORKS.	
Oat straw for packing per ton	10 00
Wheat straw, short per ton	8 00
STRAW AT PAPER MILL.	
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	11 00
Short straw per ton	8 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per lb	10
Apples per bus	75
Peaches, dried, per lb	15
Cherries, dried, per lb	8
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	20
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	10
Cheese per lb	22
Hams per lb	18
Bacon	12½ & 13
Sides	11
Lard per lb	18
Eggs per doz	20
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes per bushel new	100
Dried Beef	25
Beef by the side	6
Cod Fish per lb., Boneless	12½
Cod Fish, whole	6
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges per doz	100

——Quotations of WHITE, FOWELL & Co. Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1875

	BID.	ASKED
U. S. 1881, c	20¾	20¾
" 5-20s, c. '62, M. and N	14	14¼
" " " '64, " "	15¾	16
" " " '65, " "	15¾	15¾
" " " '65, J. and J	17¾	18
" " " '67, " "	19¼	20
" " " 68, " "	19¾	19¾
" 10-40, coupon	16¾	17
" Pacific 6's cy	23¼	23¾
New 5's, Reg. 1881	13¾	14
" " c. 1881	15½	15¾
Gold	12½	12¾
Silver	107	109
Pennsylvania	51½	51¾
Reading	55	55¾
Philadelphia & Erie	21¾	21¾
Lehigh Navigation	50¾	50¾
" Valley, Ex. Div	61¾	62
United R. R. of N. J	129½	130
Oil Creek	9¾	9¾
Northern Central	29¾	30
Central Transportation	46	46¼
Nesquehoning	56½	56¾
C. & A. Mortgage 6's, '89	104	104¼

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Pursuant to an order of the Court of Centre county, Pa., will be sold at public sale, on the premises in Benner township, said county, on

THURSDAY, Aug. 5, 1875,

the following described Real Estate, late of Daniel Hasting and Mary Hasting, deceased, to wit:

Four valuable farms situated in the township and county aforesaid, laying on the south of Buffalo Run road, about three miles from Bellefonte, bounded on the east by lands of John Wagner, south by lands of Beezer, Steinkirchner and others, west by lands of E. C. Humes, and on the north by lands of Andrew Shivery, Wm. Grove and others, containing in the whole 853 acres 46 per. and numbering as one, two, three and four. No. 1 containing two hundred and two acres and eighty-six perches of which there is cleared and under cultivation, about one hundred and forty acres, the balance covered with young thrifty timber. No. 2, containing two hundred and sixty-two acres and one hundred and twenty-seven perches of which is cleared and under cultivation about one hundred and sixty acres, and the remainder well timbered. No. 3, containing 193 acres and 127 perches, cleared and under cultivation one hundred and sixty acres and the remainder well timbered. No. 4, containing one hundred and ninety-four acres and twenty-six perches, one hundred acres thereof cleared and under cultivation, and the balance well timbered. The improvements on each of said several farms are two story mansion houses, and bank barns and other out-buildings, with young and thrifty fruit orchards and well supplied with water. The land is in a high state of cultivation divided into convenient fields, and is well adapted for raising all kinds of grain, grass, &c., and is what may be termed as good Centre county farm land.

This property is situated in the heart of Nittany Valley, about three miles from Bellefonte station on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, and convenient to places of public worship of all denominations, schools, stores, mills, &c. The said several farms to be sold separately or as a whole, to suit the convenience of purchasers. Persons desiring to view the premises will please call on George G. Hasting, residing thereon. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Conditions made known on day of sale, by

J. P. GEPHART, Trustee.

28-3t

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—There are large numbers of Deeds, or title papers, on file in the Recorder's office, the accumulation of years, which it may be much to the advantage of parties interested to repossess without delay. Indeed many of these papers are imperfect and incomplete, and so noted by the Recorder. All deeds, mortgages, etc., on file, upon which the State tax and Recorder's fees remain unpaid, ought to be, and must be, promptly attended to by the parties interested, to avoid the costs which will necessarily accrue, on further neglect. I. I. GRENOBLE, Recorder.

Recorder's Office, Bellefonte, July 27, 1875.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Griffith Lytle, sr., deceased, late of Harris twp., having been granted to John Lytle and James Lytle, all persons knowing themselves to be in debt to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES LYTLE, JOHN LYTLE, Administrators.

25-6t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, at April term, 1875, to distribute the money arising out of the sale of the Real Estate of Daniel Weidensaul, by the Sheriff of Centre county, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Bellefonte, on Monday, the 19th day of July, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at which time and place all parties interested are requested to be present. R. M. MAGEE, Auditor.

23-4t

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on south side of Diamond, two doors above Garman's hotel. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

STRAYED.—A light bay horse belonging to Rev. J. F. Craig left Snow Shoe Borough last Friday, 23rd inst., and when last seen was on Beechcreek. The horse is about eight years old and marked with a small white star on the fore head, one white hind foot and saddle marks. Any person giving information which will lead to the recovery of the horse will be liberally rewarded.

JOHN F. CRAIG, Snow Shoe, Pa.

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YOU can have your choice of three large cloth bound books of beautiful music vocal or instrumental—easy or difficult—for nothing, by subscribing for

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27-3t

$10. TO $500. in Wall Street often leads to fortune. A 72 page book entitled: "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything, SENT FREE. JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, New York. 27-4w

AGENTS WANTED for the fastest selling book ever published. Send for circulars and our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 27-4w

WANTED, AGENTS—Everywhere for the CENTENNIAL HISTORY—600 pages, 240 engravings, selling well. Address H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., 1 Somerset st., Boston, Mass. 27-4t

AGENTS 16 OIL CHROMOS, mounted, size 9x11 for $1. 100 for $5. Largest variety in the world. NATIONAL CHROMO CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 27-4t

A FORTUNE IN IT. Every family buys it. Sold by Agents. Address, G. S. Walker, Erie, Pa. 28-4w

AGENTS WANTED.

Men or women. $34 a week. Proof furnished. Business pleasant and honorable with no risk. A 16 page circular and Valuable Samples free. Send your address on postal card. Don't delay but write at once to F. M. REED, 6TH ST., NEW YORK.

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JURUBEBA

has established itself a perfect regulator and sure remedy for disorders of the system arising from improper action of the Liver and Bowels.

It is not a Physic, but, by stimulating the secretive organs, gently and gradually removes all impurities, and regulates the entire system.

IT IS NOT A DOCTORED BITTERS, but is a

VEGETABLE TONIC

which assists digestion, and thus stimulates the appetite for food necessary to invigorate the weakened or inactive organs, and give strength to all the vital forces.

IT CARRIES ITS OWN RECOMMENDATION, as the large and rapidly increasing sales testify. Price One Dollar a bottle. Ask your druggist for it. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa Wholesale Agents. 28-4w

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(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

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FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

CORN,

OATS, &c

6-29-1y

Legal Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of Jacob V. Thomas, bankrupt. ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of said Court, made on the 29th day of June, 1875, the undersigned will expose to public sale at the Court House in Bellefonte, on the 31st day of July, 1875, all the accounts and debts due to said bankrupt at the time of his adjudication as a bankrupt. A schedule of said accounts may be seen at the office of Alexander & Bower. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day. Terms cash.

C. T. ALEXANDER, Assignee of J. V. Thomas, bankrupt.

27-3t

IN the matter of the Estate of John Zimmerman, dec'd.

In the Orphan's Court of Centre County.

The undersigned, an auditor, appointed by the said Court, to ascertain advancements and report distribution to and among the heirs of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Thursday the 12th day of August 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office in Bellefonte, when and where all parties interested may attend.

D. S. KELLER, Auditor.

(Watchman copy)

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN REESMAN, DECEASED.

In the Orphan's Court of Centre County.

The Auditor, appointed by the said Court, to report, *inter alia*, a schedule of distribution of the balance in the hands of decedents' executors to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the reception of any evidence touching the question of advancements or otherwise affecting said distribution, at his office in Bellefonte on Wednesday the 11th day af Aug., 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. when and where all parties interested may attend. D. S. KELLER, Auditor.

27-3t

(*Watchman copy.*)

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, of Centre County, to make distribution of the money arising from the sale of the real estate of Samuel Pamler and wife, to and amongst those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, on Monday, the 16th day of August, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested are requested to attend. ADAM HOY, Auditor.

ORDINANCE.—Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that the burial ground in the Borough of Milesburg, be closed as a public burial ground, and all interments are hereafter strictly forbidden in the same. Approved this third day of July, A. D. 1875.

J. MILES GREEN, Burgess.

Attest; DANIEL T. SHOPE, Sec'y.

7-29-3t

INSURANCE AGENCY.

IRWIN'S INSURANCE AGENCY.

S. M. IRWIN, late Justice of the Peace. | **S. M. IRWIN & SON,** | JOHN J. IRWIN, Attorney at Law.

OFFICE, NORTH SIDE DIAMOND, BELLEFONTE, PA.

This agency represents the oldest and best Fire Insurance Companies represented in the United States, and the best Life Insurance Company in the world.

FAIR RATES AND GOOD INSURANCE

should induce the insuring public to patronize this agency.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

N. B.—Strict attention given to collections, and remittances promptly made. Scrivening of all kinds neatly done on short notice. 27-3m

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WILLIAM WILLIAMS,

MARBLE MANUFACTURER,

HIGH STREET, 27-6m BELLEFONTE, PA.

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FINE PAPER HANGINGS,

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SUBSTITUTES FOR PAINTED WALLS.

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COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FINE AND CHEAP GOODS.

NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,

1208 Chestnut Street, 19-tf PHILADELPHIA.

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PAINTING & PAPER HANGING.

JAMES WALLACE. ROBERT H. IRWIN.

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ORNAMENTAL AND FANCY PAINTING made a specialty.

Orders left at S. M. Irwin & Son's office, in Diamond, or at their shop on Howard St., will receive prompt attention.

(vol7no28-6m)

Furniture.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!

JOHN BRACHBILL,

Manufacturer and dealer in

FURNITURE

SPRING ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.,

HAS COMPLETED HIS ELEGANT

NEW STORE

And has now on hand the best assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

A very fine selection of WALL PAPER, will be found at low prices. v6n10

Dr. Tipple's Specific Liniment

is a certain and positive cure for WOUNDS, BRUISES, STRAINS, BURNS, CHILBLAIN'S AND ESPECIALLY OLD SORES AND OLD ULCERS OF LONG STANDING which it is guaranteed to cure. It will also cure all

EXTERNAL DISEASES

of the horse and other domestic animals. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle,

DR. R. D. TIPPLE, Bellefonte, Pa

36 6m

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AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,

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TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE!

144 pages, illustrated. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading by both sexes, married or single. About physiology of Reproduction of healthy and beautiful children. Marriage; whom to marry; proper age; marriage impediments; nervous debility; sexual inability; blood impurities, &c.; causes and consequences. Price 50 cents; sent securely sealed. Address

WM. WHITTIER, M. D., 302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—Dr. Whittier specially treats private diseases and all affections mentioned in his work, with greatest success. Cures guaranteed. Consultation—personally or by letter—confidential and free. Call or write. 7-4-1y

Lumber etc.

TO BUILDERS!

HAVING purchased the Beech Creek Saw Mill Property, at Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., I am prepared to fill orders for

WHITE & YELLOW PINE,

OAK

HEMLOCK LUMBER.

Also, for:

SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH AND PALINGS.

W. M. HOLMES,

Post Office Address, Bellefonte, Centre Co Pa. 3-6t

Foundries.

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FOUNDER & MACHINIST

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Steam Engines,

HOUSTON'S WATER WHEELS

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

Mill Machinery.

v3n46-1y.

BEAUTIFUL NEW SONG.

"No Friendly Voice to Greet Me," by H. P. DANKS. Sent post-paid for 35 cents. Order our catalogue for 1875. WM. H. BONER & CO., Music Publishers, 1102 Chestnut Street, Phila., Pa. 27-13w

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS.

Organs & Arion Pianos. E. M. BRUCE, 1308 Chestnut St., Phila., formerly of 18 north 7th St. 27-48w

Agricultural.

Planting Trees.

A gentleman of our acquaintance was recently giving us an account of a man he once knew—an old-style, well-to-do farmer, as he was, who had founded a grand old farm-house and reared a large family of children—who was constantly planting trees. When not engaged in any other work he was always putting down a tree. No matter what the season, no matter what the weather, this old farmer was always at his favorite work. Fruit trees and shade trees—about the house, by the road-side, in the field—were always being set out. If one died it was immediately replaced, and the locations and peculiarities of trees were studied, that success might be more uniform and sure. "Why do you spend so much time in planting trees," said a friend to him one day: "you do not expect to live to receive the benefits of them yourself do you?"

"No," was the brave reply, "but somebody will." This is the true spirit that should animate us in ad that we do, especially in that which has to it anything of an abiding and permanent nature. He who plants trees is working for the good of those who are to come after him and the service is better than that of building a house or erecting monuments, inasmuch as that which is to live for centuries and confer its richest blessings to all those brought within its influence, is better than that which is to perish in a few years.

A noble tree with its deep-reaching roots and wide-spreading branches, is an object of beauty; and by it luscious fruit, its refreshing shade, or its forms of loveliness and grace, commands our attachment. what a slight task to transplant them when young, and how they repay the cost in after years by their varied contributions to our enjoyment and comfort! And what a lasting and benificent service is he rendering to his fellowmen, who at every opportunity is planting trees, which outlive the planter and confer their silent benedictions upon those who come after him. This is a spirit of true philanthropy, a spirit of working for others who are to receive the benefits of our labors, which is alike beautiful and commendable—beautiful because it draws out the better feelings of our natures, and commendable because it brings with it a pure satisfaction, and may be imitated without fear of being overdone, or refusing to confer its blessings. There is, moreover, in the matter of fruit trees, a direct profit which is not slow in coming. The old idea that he who planted an orchard planted for his children, is not true. If vigorous trees are set, the soil well prepared and the trees taken care of, the returns from a young orchard may be reasonably expected in a few years. A man need not wait long after planting an orchard to eat of the fruit of it himself, while to his children it will be an ever increasing source of satisfaction and profit. Therefore, "be sticking down trees when you have nothing else to do; they will be growing while you are sleeping."

CHILDREN'S GARDENS.

I wish every mother in the country knew the great satisfaction to be derived from the little plots of land the children cultivate as their own. No matter how small, it has a peculiar charm, and its mixed and incongruous plantings often yield astonishing results. No radishes so crisp as those your little son will lay beside your plate, the reward for his toil and care. No flowers so beautiful as those your loving daughter, in some bright spring morning, nurtured and tended by her own hands. The earliest hepatica of the woods grows serenely in the shadow of "May's tree," and and wild violets flourish in Annie's gentle care. In our home each child has a plot of ground and an apple-tree, the fruit of which, always fair and beautiful, is shared generously, and the surplus sold for pocket-money. Sometimes an early melon finds its way to our table from the garden of one of our industrious boys, and is praised and appreciated as a reward for his labor. Little two-year-old has a garden, too, and while we try to teach him not to pull up the unhappy family of flowers and vegetables that thrive there, we delight in his glad murmer as he roams like a true Bohemian in the summer sunshine, saying, "My gardee, my gardee," and taking a whole potato from the cellar where his restless feet often wander he plants it just deep enough for the hens to pick out, and, nothing daunted, sows a handful of peas over it. But as he grows older he will learn that this is not the road to success, and try to copy the care and vigilance displayed by his elders. Even "Baby Hope" has a little circle filled with sweet wild flowers, brought from the woods this spring, "to be ready when she can gather them," the children say, and our eager young botanists are ever ready to search for a new flower to transplant into "Hope's garden." By such innocent pleasures home is made happy and beautiful.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

How to Keep Apples Through the Winter.

To aid the barrel and the skin of the apple in keeping out the air, many wrap their apples in paper—manilla paper is the best and very cheap, but old newspapers will answer—each apple by itself. This not only aids in keeping out the air, but prevents the apple from bruising in transportation. Oranges are always imported with a paper wrapped around them. Paper is not only very impervious to air, but is a non-conductor of heat and serves to keep the fruit of a uniform temperature—a point of some importance.

A more effectual mode still of preserving apples is to fill the barrels nearly full of apples and then put in some thoroughly dry, fine sand and shake it down gently. This will fill up all the insterstices between the apples and keep them indefinitely, and almost perfectly fresh. In lieu of dry sand, ground plaster (gypsum) may be used, and is perhaps still better, as it is more compact and, therefore, less pervious to air. We have known apples to keep in this manner for two years. The virtues of dry sand and plaster for preserving apples, pears, and other fruits are well understood by the premium hunters at our horticultural fairs. The nicest specimens of Bartlett pears are packed away in sand and brought out a month or six weeks after they are picked as fresh as though they were just from the tree. It is very little trouble to put plaster or sand into a barrel; but it is some botheration to get the apples out and wash and wipe them, and the transportation of sand will never pay, so that we should not recommend this practice except for a few choice barrels for the use of family and friends.

Another mode very analogous to the foregoing, is to pit the apples in some dry, sandy, or gravelly soil, just as the turnips and potatoes are pitted, but must be used speedily in the spring after they are dug out, as they will rot soon after exposure to light and air. In order to pit apples, select some dry spot, where there is no possibility of water filling the pit, and dig a hole three or four feet deep and of any required size, place some clean dry straw on the bottom, and on this place the apples, to the depth of two feet, covering the whole with a layer of straw and then a layer of dry earth, raising the latter above the general level of the ground and sloping it roof-fashion, so that it will shed rain. The apples will come out in the spring as crisp as cabbage when pitted in this way.

Instead of one large pit, it is better to make several small ones, holding eight to twelve bushels each, so that one pit may be opened after another in the spring, as the apples may be wanted, or the apples may be buried in the ground in barrels and a barrel taken up at a time. We have know this latter mode to succeed admirably.

Orchard Grass.

Orchard grass flowers in dense clusters; stem is erect, about three feet high; leaves, linear, flat, dark green, rough on both sides; root perennial, and flowers in June and July. It blossoms earlier than timothy and about the time of red clover, and it makes an admirable mixture with that plant to cut in blossom and cure for hay. As a pasture grass it should be fed close, both to prevent it forming thick tufts and running to seed, when it loses a large percentage of its nutritive matter and becomes hard and wiry, but all kinds of stock eat it greedily when green. For cows it is one of the best grasses we have and is probably better adapted to sow with clover and other seeds for a permanent pasture than any other forage plant. Five or six days' growth in Summer suffices to give a good bite, and sheep will pass over everything else to eat it.

Tillage and Heavy Manuring.

Two very important helps to earliness are not sufficiently understood — heavy manuring and high tillage. Heavy manuring is usually given with a view to big crops, and no gardener for a moment would think of dispensing with it. But it serves a further purpose—that of inducing a quick growth. When plant food is ready at hand in abundance, of course the growing crop consumes more of it; and this very food develops more feeding organs, which in turn help to build up the plant and to send the roots deeper. Altogether a thrifty, quick and tender growth is induced at a time when, in poorer soil and unfavorable weather, the plant would but barely live and hold its own. The marked effect of heavy manuring for earliness, is especially noticeable on cabbage, lettuce, beets, asparagus and rhubarb. Upon these crops it pays to apply at least, 100 tons of manure per acre.

Frequent and almost constant tillage pays not only for the increase of the crop, but also for quickening it. This effect I have noticed as very marked upon what we might call the hot weather crops—tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, squashes, beans and corn. So much is gained by frequent tillage, that I think if two crops of melons be raised, one on sod in the hot bed, and set out in the garden and given the usual tillage, and the other planted at the time of setting out the first, but given three times the usual tillage—say that it be worked twice a week—the latter crop will be as early, if not indeed earlier, than the former. Cabbage, too, seems especially susceptible to this forwarding by tiliage, and if to this be added the heavy manuring before recommended, the capabilities of the crop will certainly astonish the inexperienced. I have noticed such remarkable results from constant, thorough tillage, not only in promotion of earliness but in increase of yield, that I have thought that upon this class of crops manure might be dispensed with, and yields both large and early be secured, if the tillage only be sufficient.

There are thirty-eight agricultural colleges in the United States, and 3,917 students in attendance. In twenty-one of the colleges attention is given to raising thoroughbred stock. and in fifteen colleges students are engaged a portion of their time on the farm.

Experiments recently made in England indicate that wagons are most easily drawn on all kinds of roads when the fore and hind wheels are of the same size, and when the pole lies lower than the axle.

Queen Victoria carried off the first prize for pigs and Herefordshire heifers at the Christmas Cattle Show lately, in London.

An experimental plantation of olive trees in Georgia is said to have yeilded an excellent quality of olive oil.

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON, WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,

LEMONT, CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

H. BROCKERHOFF, Pres't. ... J. D. SHUGERT, Cash'r

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

E. G. HUMES, Pres't. ..... J. P. HARRIS, Cash't.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Professional Cards.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, corner of Diamond, second door from First National Bank. 6-1-tf

E. BLANCHARD ..... E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House, 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

Dauchy & Co.,

PUBLIC REPORT OF POLICEMAN.

I have not enjoyed good health for several years past, yet have not allowed it to interfere with my labor. Every one belonging to the laboring class knows the inconvenience of being obliged to labor, when the body, from debility, almost refuses to perform its daily task. I never was a believer in dosing with medicine; but having heard the Vegetine spoken of so highly, was determined to try it, and shall never regret that determination. As a tonic (which every one needs at some time) it surpasses anything I ever heard of. It invigorates the whole system; it is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood. There are many of my acquaintances who have taken it, and all unite in praise of its satisfactory effect.

Especially among the aged class of people, it imparts to them the one thing most needful in old age—nights of calm, sweet repose, thereby strengthening the mind as well as the body. One aged lady, who has been suffering through life from scrofula, and has become blind from effects, having tried many remedies with no favorable results, was induced by friends to try the Vegetine. After taking a few bottles, she obtained such great relief that she expressed a wish for her sight that she might be able to look upon the man who had sent her such a blessing.

Yours respectfully,
O. P. H. Hodge, Police Officer, Station 6,
Boston, Mass., May 9, 1875.

HEARTFELT PRAYER.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 22, 1875.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I should be wanting in gratitude, if I failed to acknowledge what the Vegetine has done for me. I was attacked about eleven months since with Bronchitis, which settled into Consumption. I had night sweats and fever chills; was distressed for breath, and frequently spit blood; was all emaciated, very weak, and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless.

I was advised to make a trial of the Vegetine, which under the providence of God, has cured me. That he may bless the use of your medicine to others, as he has to me, and that his divine grace may attend you, is the heartfelt prayer of your admiring, humble servant.

BENJAMIN PETTINGILL.

P. S.—Mine is but one among many cures your medicine has effected in this place.

B. P.

MAKE IT PUBLIC.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 9, 1875.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have heard from very many sources of the great success of Vegetine in cases of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Catarrh, and other diseases of kindred nature. I make no hesitation in saying that I know Vegetine to be the most reliable remedy for Catarrh and General Debility.

My wife has been troubled with Catarrh for many years, and at times very badly. She has thoroughly tried every supposed remedy that we could hear of, and with all this she has for several years been gradually growing worse, and the discharge from the head was excessive and very offensive.

She was in this condition when she commenced to take Vegetine; I could see that she was improving on the second bottle. She continued taking the Vegetine until she had used from twelve to fifteen bottles. I am now happy in informing you and the public (if you choose to make it public) that she is entirely cured, and Vegetine accomplished the cure after nothing else would. Hence I feel justified in saying that Vegetine is the most reliable remedy, and would advise all suffering humanity to try it, for I believe it to be a good, honest, vegetable medicine, and I shall not hesitate to recommend it. I am, &c., respectfully,

L. C. CARDELL,
Store 451 Broadway.

Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures consumption, and regulates the bowels.

HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, October, 1869.

MR. STEVENS.:

Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of whooping cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the Vegetine, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the Vegetine for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the Vegetine to others, with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take; and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens Street.

26 1m

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

PENN HALL ACADEMY.

The next term will begin on

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1875.

Tuition and boarding at reasonable rates. For particulars apply to

REV. D. M. WOLF, A. M.
J. M. EVANS, A. B.,
jy21-2tpd Penn Hall, Centre county, Pa.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, June 30, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$373,654 55
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	24,750 00
Due from approved reserve agts	24,560 41
" " other National Banks	2,061 61
" " State Banks and Bankers	29,588 81
Real Estate Furniture and Fixtures	25,829 51
Current Expense & Taxes paid	4,713 56
Premiums paid	34 92
Checks and other Cash Items	3,602 79
Bills of other National Banks	2,372 00
Fractional Currency (includ'g Nickel)	719 32
Legal Tender Notes	28,865 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500 00
Due from U. S. Treas. other than 5 per cent. of circulation	2,100 00
	$627,352 48

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	45,000 00
Other undivided profits	16,119 00
National Bank Notes outstanding	90,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	86,990 26
Time Certificates of Deposit	245,749 18
Due to other National Banks	40,992 54
" State Banks and Bankers	2,501 50
	$627,352 48

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } County of Centre SS:

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the First National Bank of Bellefonte, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 15th day of June, 1875.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, N. P

Correct Attest:

E. C. HUMES, J. A. BEAVER, A. G. CURTIN. } DIRECTORS.

28-3t

School in the Mountains.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

This institution for YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN will reopen its next regular session on

Wednesday, September 8, 1874,

Thorough instructions will be given in the

Elementary and Higher Branches

of study usually taught in our male and female seminaries. Terms, $5 to $7 per week, according to location of rooms. This includes the ordinary expenses of tuition, boarding and furnished rooms. For particulars apply to

REV. J. P. HUGHES, Principal.

july21-3m

MEDICAL.

CHEROKEE REMEDY.

THE GREAT INDIAN DIURETIC.

INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO BUCHU.

Nine tenths of the human family suffer, directly or indirectly, at one time or other, from diseases or irregularities of the generative system, while the victims of indiscretion, and of quack treatment, are comparatively numerous.

The idea that patients cannot treat themselves successfully in these cases, has long ago been exploded. A good and reliable medicine, prepared by an experienced physician, from the original Indian Recipe, that is guaranteed to effect a

SPEEDY AND RADICAL CURE.

can be as safely relied upon as the prescription of the most skillful practitioner. Such a medicine is the celebrated

CHEROKEE REMEDY.

Full directions accompany each bottle, and if they are carefully followed, a quick and permanent cure is guaranteed. Price $2.00 per bottle.

THE CHEROKEE INJECTION,

should always be used in conjunction with the Remedy for both incipient and obstinate cases of Gonorrhœa. Price $2.00 per bottle.

CHEROKEE CURE

for seminal weakness (spermatorrhœa), is a simple vegetable medicine that was used for many years in the practice of the physician who first gave the remedy to the public. It has effected cures that would scarcely be credited except on ocular evidence of the fact. Full directions, with pamphlet containing all particulars of symptoms, treatment, &c., accompany each bottle. Price $2.00 per bottle. Sold everywhere.

CHEROKEE PILLS.

These Pill are prepared expressly for the cure of those irregularities to which ladies are subject, and will be found safe, reliable and effectual, for the cure of Suppression, Green Sickness, Pain in the Back, Hysteria, Sick Headache, &c., &c. Price $1.00 per box.

Heimstreet's Hair Restorative,

OR INIMITABLE HAIR COLORING.

NOT A DYE.—Heimstreet's "Hair Coloring is not a Dye, and its operation is not by any chemical effect, but by a natural restoration of the glands, thus giving the hair the color it originally had.

NATURALNESS.—When the hair is dyed, its color is leaden hued and unnatural, but when restored by HEIMSTREET'S HAIR COLORING, its appearance is so perfectly natural that no one can detect the use of any Restorative.

STAINLESS.—While the Restorative acts promptly on the hair, it leaves no stain or mark whatever on the skin. It is composed of ingredients that form a perfect dressing as well as a coloring, so that no oils, &c., are necessary.

THIS MOST EFFECTIVE of all the Hair Restorers is for sale by all druggists at 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Numerous certificates from those who have used it are in the possession of the proprietors.

METROPOLITAN MED. CO., New York.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Wholesale Ag'ts, 8 and 9 College Place, N. Y.

PARK'S BALSAM

OR

WILD CHERRY AND TAR.

BALSAM.—Nothing is more soothing to the irritated membranes than the pure BALSAMS of which this medicine is composed.

WILD CHERRY.—The true bark of Wild Cherry is an unfailing specific for all throat and pectorial diseases.

TAR.—The wonderful healing properties of Tar when united with the other ingredients, render PARK'S BALSAM the most efficient Cough Medicine ever offered to the public.

CONSUMPTION.—The many cases of Consumption that have been cured justify us in the assertion that it is the very best medicine for that disease ever discovered.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

STEPHEN FISK, of New York, says his daughter had consumption, and terbucles had formed in her lungs. He was induced to try Park's Balsam, which effected a speedy cure.

T. EDWARD FLEET, of Brooklyn says, I think it is the best medicine for affections of the lungs I ever used.

G. S. FANCHER, of New York says, I feel fully persuaded that Park's Balsam has saved my life.

We have in our possession hundreds of certificates from others, and all of the same cheering import. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Address all orders to JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., 8 and 9 College Place, New York.

METROPOLITAN MED. CO., Proprietors.

EGYPTIAN

Rat and Vermin Destroyer

FOR EXTERMINATING RATS, MICE, WATER BUGS, ROUCHES, RED ANTS, &c.

STRENGTH.—When a Rat tastes the Egyptian Destroyer, his death warrant is signed, sure. It cannot fail to kill. It also creates great thirst, and the rat will search for water out of doors, and not die in his hole, to cause a stench that cannot be got out.

ATTRACTIVENESS.—Rats are the shrewdest of vermin. It is hard to get them to eat poison. An ingredient in the Egyption Destroyer is a perfect bait, and they are attracted rather than freightened be it. "Rats (not children) cry for it.

KEEPING SOFT.—People know how the ordinary Rat Pastes dry up and become useless, causing annoyance and loss. The Egyptian Destroyer is fully warranted to keep soft, fresh and effective in any climate for years.

SURE DEATH.—The Egyptian Destroyer kills every time. Hundreds of unsolicited testimonials are now in the hands of the proprietors, substantiating its great merits as the best preparation for destroying Vermin in the world. Be sure and ask for the "Egyptian," and take no other.

Put up in large glass bottles. Price, 25 cts. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., AGENTS, 8 and 9 College Place, N. Y.
METROPOLITAN MEDICINE CO., Sole Proprietors.

6-30-1y

HOLLOWAY'S

Pills and Ointment

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

THE GRAND PRINCIPLE that operates in these wonderful medicines is the power that they possess in purifying the turbid blood, and expelling corrupt humors from the system.

Both the ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bunions, Burns, Chapped hands, Chilblains, Fistula, Gout, Lumbago, Mercurial Eruptions, Piles, Rheumatism, Ringworms, Salt Rheums, Scalds, Skin Diseases, Swelled Glands, Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Sore Heads, Sore Throats, Sores of all kinds, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Tetter, Ulcers, Venereal sores, Wounds of all kinds.

USE HOLLOWAY'S EXPECTORANT for the absolute cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest, and all affections of the Pulmonary nature.

CAUTION.

Be careful and see that each bottle has the Holloway and Co. trade mark on it.

Price, 25cts., 62cts., and $1.00; great saving in buying large sizes.

METROPOLITAN MED. CO., PROP'RS. 9 College Place, N. Y.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Wholesale Agents, New York.

6-30-1y

THE VOICE OF MASONRY

AND FAMILY MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, IS NOW IN ITS 13th YEAR. It contains a full account of all matters pertaining to craft, supplied by its large corps of able contributors, both at home and abroad, and is one of the best mediums of Masonic information. PRICE $3 PER YEAR, in advance, with Masonic Chromo, $2.50. Send 25 cents for sample copy

Address VOICE OF MASONARN, No 183 West Monroe St Chicago Ill., and No. 8 College Place or P.O. Box 1789, New York City

6-30-1y

MEDICAL.

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixer.

For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief space afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Wholesale Agents, New York.
METROPOLITAN MED. CO., Proprietors, New York.

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN

DRUGGIST,

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE, Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on shortnotice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

PUT ON COSMOLINE.

Because wounded nature rapidly restores itself when thoroughly protected from atmospheric action. Science acknowledges a perfect application in COSMOLINE. No rancidity or decomposition. Healing without the slightest irritation or smarting. Leaves no scars. Results are astounding!

Any inflamation, old and corrupt sores, eruptions and sloughing wounds yield to it. It is Nature's faithful ally in the struggle. For Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Boils, Blisters, Chafing, Poisons, Bites, Piles, Itching Tetter, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Mumps, Sore Throat, Coughing, Frosted Limbs, Chapped Skin.

Whoever Uses it Recommends It.

The Pomade of Cosmoline never becomes rancid nor loses its rich perfume. It cures all scalp diseases, keeps the hair soft, glossy and free from gum.

☞ Ask for PLAIN COSMOLINE, or for COSMOLINE POMADE: 50 cents a bottle, with the above trade mark and the name of E. F. HOUGHTON & CO., Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

7-14-1y

Miscellaneous.

AGENTS WANTED.

At the rate this work is now selling it will attain a sale of

100,000 COPIES

before the canvass is complete. Presbyterian ministers without charge, or those in ill health who wish to regain it by open air exercise, students, laymen, and others who desire lucrative employment in a most respectable occupation, are solicited to apply for an agency to sell

"THE HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH THROUGHOUT THE WORLD,"

a beautiful large octavo volume, illustrated with steel and wood engravings, which every Presbyterian family will want to possess. Applications for exclusive territory should be made at once.

Price in cloth, $4; French Morocco, $5; Half Turkey Morocco, $7; Full Turkey Morocco, $8.

Address DEWITT C. LENT & CO., 446 Broome Street, New York. 7-2-6m

"Unquestionably the Best and Cheapest Fashion Journal ever published in America."

THE

"DOMESTIC" MONTHLY

A JOURNAL OF

Fashion, Literature, and Art.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"How a Journal of Fashion can combine fashion and literature at very low terms is well shown by this periodical. The May number, besides a colored Fashion Plate, has thirty-six pages, profusely illustrated on the fashions of costumes for ladies and children, fashionable fabrics, trimmings, millinery, *lingerie*, [illegible], and domestic art, and yet with all this there is room for poems and tales, by popular authors, [illegible] books, etc., and the price of all this matter [illegible] per annum. Take it all in all, we know [illegible] ical of which readers get so much for [illegible] those of the 'DOMESTIC' MONTHLY."—*Mail.*

"If one wishes the latest information [illegible] latest fashions, the 'DOMESTIC' Monthly [illegible] with the intelligence, added by abundant [illegible] It does not, however, neglect current [illegible] contains poems, a serial story, some table [illegible] lany, and art notes."—*N. Y. World.*

"It combines literary merit with a great deal of information in regard to ladies' costumes, fabrics, patterns, etc. It is plentifully illustrated in its fashion articles, and its list of contributions is deserving of much praise."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

"A far better periodical than many of [illegible] called weekly papers."—*Terrebonne Republican*, [illegible], La.

"One of the best Fashion Magazines [illegible] our office."—*Clarendon Press*, Manning, S. C.

"The most delightful of the Fashion [illegible]"—*American Standard*, Jersey City, N. J.

"We can heartily recommend it" [illegible] (Iowa) *Democrat.*

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Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

One Copy, One Year, $1.50.

THE PRACTICAL PREMIUM

of ONE DOLLAR in the celebrated "Domestic" Paper Fashions is given to every subscriber.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Better terms offered than by any other publishers. Send for Circular.

Specimen copy, 25 cents. If not to be had of your newsdealer, remit the amount to us. Address,

"DOMESTIC" MONTHLY, New York.

PINE GROVE ACADEMY AND SEMINARY.

JACOB RHONE,

PRINCIPAL.

The spring session commences Monday, April 26. Complete course of studies taught. Terms low. Good boarding at very low rates. Location healthy. This school affords an excellent opportunity to secure a good education without spending a fortune. For terms address

JACOB RHONE, A. M.
Pine Grove Mills, Pa

15-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED if judged critically UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS AND **DIPLOMA OF HONOR** AT **VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.**

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, **in America as well as Europe.** Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be **unrivaled.** See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than **One Thousand** (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get* LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. **New Solo** and **Combination Stops. Superb Etagere** and other **Cases of new designs.**

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

GETZE'S SCHOOL FOR THE PARLOR ORGAN

THE BEST WORK For Reed, Cabinet, or Parlor Organs is GETZE'S School for the Parlor Organ. *Sent by Mail. Price,* $2.50.

LEE & WALKER, Philada.

Trusses, Supporters and Pile Pipes. "—Cook, cleanly, light, perfectly safe and comfortable, free from all nour.ishing, poultice or plaster; used in bathing, or pouring water through; cures nine cases in ten; sent to any address on receipt of price. Address A. C. MEYER & CO., Baltimore.

Meyer's Poultry Powder. warranted, if used in time, to cure chicken cholera and gapes. With a supply of this Powder, and a teaspoonful of ordinary wheat mixed with their food, those and proper feeding, with a needful supply of fresh water, will keep Poultry (even in confinement) in a healthy condition at all times, with both profit and pleasure. Sent free by mail for $1.00. Address, Meyer's Poultry Depot, Baltimore, Md. Sold by druggists generally. Sent free upon receipt of price. Address A. C. MEYER & CO., Baltimore.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation, which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR-DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.
Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye.
FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*, which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,
NASHUA. N.H.

AMERICAN LINE
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
ONLY
LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.
Sailing every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA
For QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.
CABIN, INTERMEDIATE & STEERAGE

Accommodations Unsurpassed,

Rates as low as by any other First-Class Line.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
W. W. POTTER, PHILADELPHIA.
Penna. R. R. Office, Agent, Bellefonte. 32-1y

Medicines, &c.

KEARNEY'S
FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU
Is the only known remedy for
BRIGHT'S DISEASE

And a positive cure for
GOUT, GRAVEL, STRICTURES, DIABETES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DROPSY, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the BLADDER AND KIDNEYS, Sternatorrhœa, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Irregular or painful Menses, Bearing Down, Chlorosis, debility and all complaints incident to females.

KEARNEY'S EXT. BUCHU

For Stone in the Bladder, Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and Diseases of the Prostate Gland.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU

cures Diseases arising from Imprudences, Habits of Dissipation, &c., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, and expelling all Poisonous matter.

Used by persons in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains, bed-wetting in children, etc.

Prof. Steele says: "One bottle of Kearney's Extract Buchu is worth more than all other Buchus combined.

KEARNEY'S EXT. BUCHU

Permanently cures all affections of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swelling existing in Men, Women and Children, no matter what the age. Ask for Kearney's. Take no other.

Price One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars.

DEPOT, 104 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

A Physician in attendance to answer correspondence and give advice gratis. Send stamp for pamphlet free.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
31-1y

Avoid Quacks & Imposters

NO CHARGE FOR ADVICE AND CONSULTATION.

Dr. J. B. Dyott, graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, author of several valuable works, can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs (which he has made an especial study) either in male or female, no matter from what cause originating or of how long standing. A practice of 30 years enables me to treat diseases with success. Cures guarranteed. Charges reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letter describing symptoms and enclosing stamp to prepay postage. Send for the Guide to Health. Price 10 cents.

J. B. DYOTT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon,
31-1y 104 Duane Street, New York.

DUTCHESS NURSERIES
Established 1863.

Nursery and Greenhouse Stock, Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Wholesale and Retail.

HIGHLAND HARDY RASPBERRY,

The Hardiest and Best Raspberry grown. (New) Seeds and Small Plants by Mail, postpaid. Send for Catalogues with Prices.

W. L. FERRIS, Jr., & CO.,
15 & 17 Academy St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
18-12t

ICE, ICE, ICE.

I take this method to inform the public that I will furnish ice the following season at prices so low as to defy competition. To customers taking less than fifty pounds per day, per lb, and those taking fifty pounds or more per day for the full season ½ cent per pound will be charged. Good ice and full weight will be given in every case.

These prices are as low as ice can possibly be furnished and I guarrantee to all my customers perfect satisfaction. J. E. HAUBENBERY.
14-tf

GALBRAITH & WHITE,
PLUMBERS,
GAS & STEAM FITTERS.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

GALBRITH & WHITE,
Bellefonte, Pa.
17-1y

Fire-arms.

GREAT REDUCTION!

Good Revolvers - *$4.50*

Single Shot Guns $3 to $12.00

Double Guns *$8 to $150.00*

Powder, Shot, Cartridges,

BREECH-LOADING & MUZZLE-LOADING

SHOT GUNS & RIFLES

at the lowest possible rates.

FIREARMS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY REPAIRED.,

SHOP ON HIGH STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THEODORE DESCHNER.
7-3-1y

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

HOWARD STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.

v6n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

Carriages.

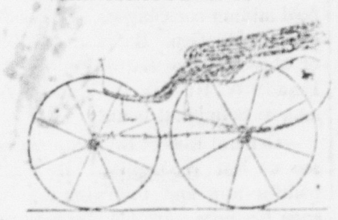
S. A. McQUISTION

MANUFACTURER OF
Buggies, Carriages,
Wagons Sleighs, &c.,
REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO!
SHOPS NEAR THE DEPOT, BELLEFONTE PA. 5-4-1y

REMOVAL.

J. P. BULLOCK & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having been burnt out by the late fire in Milesburg, we have decided to remove to Bellefonte, and are now occupying the Pattern Shop of the

OLD FOUNDRY,

NEAR REYNOLDS' MILL.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**
7-23-1y

Stoves.

W. T. TWITMIRE,

dealer in

Stoves, Tinware

WOODEN WARE

and all kinds of

KITCHEN FURNITURE

also,

COAL OIL

and Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Roofing & Spouting promptly done. Our motto, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. No. 4 Bush's Arcade, store formerly occupied by Lonbarger.
6-tf

W. WETSLER,
DEALERS IN
STOVES
OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS
TIN WARE
MANUFACTURED FROM THE
BEST QUALITY OF TIN,
AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.
5-33-tf

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S
REMOVAL.
F. C RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. v6n7-tf

CAR SHOPS.

BELLEFONTE
CAR MANUFACTURING CO.,
(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)
BELLEFONTE
Manufactures and keeps always on hand
WHITE AND YELLOW
PINE FLOORING,
Weather boarding, of various styles,
Sash,
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets,
Scroll Sawing of every Description,
and Brackets of all sizes made to order.

Having a
BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER
Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from
THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER

Orders from
CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS, and the trade generally solicited.
BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.
5-25-tf. Bellefonte Centre o..Pa.

Philadelphia Advertisements

STAIR BUILDER. JOHN E. YEAGER, 318-20-22 & 24 North 20th St., Phila. Hand Railing of every description, Baluster and Newell Posts made to order at lowest prices. 15-12w

FINE BOOTS & SHOES For Gentlemen and Boys, also Riding Leggins at JACOB ZAUN & SON, 905 Arch St., Phila. 15-12w

IRON FENCES. The New Iron Nailed to Iron. The Best Iron Fence in the World, for Lots, Cemeteries, &c. Send for Circular to WICKERSHAM & BRO., 1003 Ridge Ave. Phila. 15-12w

WATCHES & JEWELRY. At the old established Stand of MOORE & BRO. 1031 Market Street, Philadelphia. 15-12w.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscription to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive, to patriotic commemoration of the one hundred birth-day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will recieve a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.

FREDK. FARLEY, Treasurer.
904 Walnut St., Philadelphia

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE
Corner Front and Pine Street,
PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.
ROBERT LOYD, Prop'r.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

---

WEST STREET HOTEL.
Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 West St.,
NEW YORK.
A Temperance House,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
ROOMS 50 and 75 cents per Day, CHARGES very MODERATE. The best meats and vegetables in the market. BEST BEDS in the City.
6-28-1y B. T. BABBITT, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS HOTEL,
CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,
FOURTH ST.
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

---

Boots and Shoes.

LOUIS DOLL,
BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,
HIGH ST., NEXT DOOR TO FELTY'S NEW BUILDING,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Has removed his Store from Felty's building to a new building erected expressly for his own use adjoining his old stand, where he will be pleased to meet his friends.
Repairing neatly and promptly attended to.
5-29-1y

POWERS'
BOOT & SHOE STORE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
of every description kept in Centre County, and selling at
PANIC PRICES.
FINE AND HEAVY SHOES
FOR LADIES.
FINE & HEAVY BOOTS & SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
WE DEFY COMPETITION!
either in quality or prices. Call and examine our new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and you will find it to your advantage.
vol7no6-6m

CAUTION.—NOTICE.—The GENUINE EDITION.
Life and Labors of LIVINGSTONE,
(Including the "LAST JOURNALS,") unfolds vividly his 30 years strange adventures, also the curiosities, Wonders and Wealth of that marvelous country, and is absolutely the new, complete work. Hence IT SELLS; just think, 12,000 first 7 weeks. 805 pages, 100 rare Illustrations, only $3.00. Agents wanted. Send for TERMS and POSITIVE proof. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa. 37-4t

Miscellaneous.

KINGSFORD'S
OSWEGO
PURE
AND
SILVER GLOSS STARCH,
For the Laundry.
MANUFACTURED BY
T. KINGSFORD & SON.
BEST STARCH IN THE WORLD.
GIVES A BEAUTIFUL FINISH TO THE LINEN, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S
Oswego Corn Starch,
FOR PUDDINGS, BLANC MANGE,
Ice Cream, &c.

Is the original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as PURER, STRONGER and MORE DELICATE than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles.

STEVENSON MACADAM, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet, and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each one pound package.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.
24-3m

AMERICAN WASH BLUE,
For Laundry and Household Use,
MANUFACTURED AT THE
American Ultramarine Works,
NEWARK, N. J.

Our Wash Blue is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all large laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue, if you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,
Office, 72 William Street New York.
24-3m

A FORTUNE IN $1.

The Wyoming Lottery draws on the 15th and 30th of each month, and $200,000 in Cash Gifts are in full, and no deductions. Capital Gift.

$50,000; Second Gift, $25,000; Third, $20,000; Fourth, $10,000; Fifth, $5,000; Sixth, $5,000; besides 70,679 smaller gifts.

The Fifth Extraordinary will positively draw on July 28, 1875. Capital Gift, $100,000; Second, $50,000; Third, $25,000; Fourth, $20,000; 51,021 smaller gifts, the whole amounting to $350,000, which is paid to ticket holders at each drawing. This Institution is Chartered by the Legislature, and each drawing is supervised by the legal authorities. An official list of drawn numbers sent by mail to ticket holders as soon as published. Tickets for either are $1 each, 6 for $5, 25 for $20. Agents wanted: Illustrated *Times* sent free to everybody, containing full particulars. Tickets sold up to the hour of drawing Address,
ALLEN & CO.,
79 Nassau St., New York.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic. All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertions of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2,000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many states at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Get the book. 7-2-1y

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THE BEST
PRAIRIE LANDS
IN
IOWA AND NEBRASKA,
FOR SALE BY
The Burlington & Missouri River RAILROAD CO.,
On Ten Year's Credit at 6 per cent. Interest.

ONE MILLION ACRES in Iowa and Southern Nebraska.

The finest country in the world to combine Farming and Stock Raising. The SOIL is rich and easily cultivated; CLIMATE warm; SEASONS long; Taxes low and EDUCATION Free. No payments required on principal till FIFTH year, and then ONE-SEVENTH EACH YEAR UNTIL PAID.

LAND EXPLORING TICKETS

Sold at important stations on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and cost of same refunded when land is bought.

HALF FARE to families of purchasers, and LOW FREIGHTS on household goods and farm stock.

TWENTY PER CENT. premium for cultivation.

LARGE DISCOUNT for Cash within one, two and three years.

PRODUCTS WILL PAY FOR LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS LONG BEFORE THE PRINCIPAL BECOMES DUE.

"The so-called destitution in Nebraska lies in the far western region, beyond the lands of the B. & M. R. R. Co."

☞For circulars that will describe fully these lands, and the terms of sale, apply to or address,

LAND COMMISSIONER,
Burlington, Iowa, for Iowa lands,
or or Lincoln Neb., for Nebraska lands.
CHAS. S. MOCKS,
Lewistown, Pa. 21-3m

Were again awarded the highest premium, over all makers, at the late Franklin Institute Exhibition, and are the only First-class Instruments that can be obtained at Manufacturer's cost prices.

$300

For an Elegant 7⅓ oct. Rosewood Piano. The following are a few of the Principal Medals received.

First Prize Medal, (Franklin Institute,)		1874
" Silver "	(Grand Piano)	1858
" Prize " Crystal Palace World Fair N Y		53
" Gold " American Inst., N. Y		1845
" Prize " Maryland Inst., Baltimore		1846
" Silver " Franklin Inst., Phila.		1845

Pianos ordered by mail, are carefully selected, and remittance is not required, until the instrument is received and approved. All our styles and classes, are built of the same excellent material and workmanship. Every instrument is fully guaranteed.

☞Write or send for illustrated catalogue, and price list, giving full description of styles, prices, etc.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MF'G CO.,
9-19t Warerooms 1108 Chestnut St., Phila.

Merchant Tailors.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING, Opposite Depot,
Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'
FURNISHING GOODS.
of the latest styles,
FASHIONABLE SUITS
MADE TO ORDER AT
LOW CASH PRICES.
v6-12-1y

Merchant Tailoring Establishment
NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,
BELLEFONTE PA

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
AND
VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard. He also keeps on hand a full line of

Gents Furnishing Goods

of every style and variety, consisting of
HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,
Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors &c., on hand.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,
No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
v4n34-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. 4 FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,
ALLEGHENY STREET,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by
WM. McCLELLAN,
a most complete stock of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. McCLELLAN,
No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-13—tf

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express busines and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be trusted to his care. Thankful for past favors asks a continuence of public favor. 5-6-1

JNO. D. SOURBECK.
LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attended to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.
5-16 1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

---

WM. MILLS,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-29-1y

DR. T. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between Wood and Market Streets, Pittsburgh, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain. Delicate disease, Liver complaint, palpitation of the heart, strictures diseases of the bladder and kidneys, general debility and nervousness yield readily to his treatment. All letters containing a fee or postage stamp promptly answered. 26-6t

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WYOMING SEMI-MONTHLY
LOTTERY

Legalized by the Legislature. Draws on the 15th and 30th of each month. Tickets $1 each, 6 for $5. 1 chance in 5. $200,000 in cash prizes. Capital Prize $50,000. Agents wanted. Particulars. Address J. M. PATTEE, Laramie City, Wyoming. 26-13t

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 3, K. T., meets on second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Court commences four weeks from Monday next.

——All the leading daily and weekly papers are kept on file at the Library rooms.

——Sechler & Co. opposite our new office are doing the liveliest business for dull times of any one firm in this place.

——All the fruit of this climate in their season at Sechler's. Highest price paid for butter and eggs.

——A fire in Renova on Saturday evening consumed property to the amount of two thousand dollars.

——A little wart-backed hop-toad will break up a croquet party quicker than the darkest thunder cloud that ever gathered.

——If you want to see a fence which is a model of durability and beauty, examine the one in front of the residence of Mr. Thomas Reynolds.

——The Pleasant Grove, Sunday, School, near Centre Furnace, will hold a festival on Saturday evening, July 31. The proceeds will be applied to replenish the library of the school.

——The managers of the Library Association have generously tendered the use of the rooms to all visitors in Bellefonte. The guests at the hotels find them a very pleasant resort.

——In another column will be found an advertisement of Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport. This institution is rapidly growing into popular favor and is one of the best in the state.

——The London Assurance Corporation, with a capital of $14.500,000.00 gold, the oldest and the best, is represented in Centre County by Messrs. Samuel M. Irwin & Son, High Street, opposite Court House.

——A son of Dobbins McKean, of Marion township, while putting a cap on his gun, preparatory to shooting at a rat, accidentally shot his big toe off. This is another warning to rat murderers.

——Next week we will publish the list of the members of the Centre county bar revised. We will try to have the list complete and will make such annotations and additions as will make it valuable for reference.

——The Penn. Railroad Company issued an order refusing to grant the customary two weeks' Summer leave of absence to her conducts. The absence of any employe for a single day is deducted from his monthly salary.

FOUND.—Between Boiling Spring and the old Valentine furnace, a shawl; the owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. Inquire of Jacob Fishburn, two miles from Bellefonte, on the old road leading to Boalsburg. 27-3t*

——Tonner McCallister, Wilbur Tate and a young man named Jennings were arrested on suspicion of having broken into and robbed Brew's store last week. Tate and Jennings were sent to jail in dafault of bail and McCallister was held in $500 for his appearance at the August term of court.

——There are not quite a hundred guests at the Mountain House, Cresson Springs, at the present time, and they are mostly Pennsylvania Railroad stockholders and their families. Bellefonte is a way ahead of Cresson this summer, there being about one hundred and fifty guests at the Bush House at present.

——Furst's large flouring mills at Cedar Spring, Clinton county, were destroyed by fire on Thursday last. The fire originated from heated machinery on the third floor. Nothing was saved. The mill was insured to its full value. Ten thousand bushels of wheat and a lot of other grain was destroyed.

INTERESTING.—It would be a novel and interesting experience for the farmers and laborers of Centre county to elect men of their choice *once* in fifteen years, leaving P. G. Meek and his pet politicians out in the cold where he has kept them for a decade and a half; but they dare not do it; Meek says wigwag and you must vote for Munson for sheriff, of course. Nary scratch—Meek does all the scratching himself.

——We give up considerable space, this week, to the charge of his honor. Judge Orvis, to the jury in the trial of the Clearfield miners for conspiracy at the last term of court in Clearfield county. It will be read with interest by all persons interested in the coal business, and also in view of the approaching trial of Siney and Parks, the leading conspirators in the Clearfield regions.

——The Philipsburg Banking Company acknowleges the following donations received in cash for the benefit of the Osceola sufferers, July 22d, inclusive:

Previously acknowledge	$7,644 23
Jno. Irwin, Jr., for Relief Fund, Bellefonte	100 00
Mussey, Jenney & Co	10 00
Curwensville Entertianment	100 00
Citizens of Curwensville	84 50
	$7,938 73

SAD ACCIDENT.—One of the most mournful accidents that has happened recently, resulted in the almost instant death of Eddie, a bright little six-year-old son of Harry Simler, on Wednesday morning. He attempted to climb upon a moving wagon loaded with several cords of bark, and fell beneath one of the wheels which passed over and crushed his body so that he died almost instantly.—*Journal.*

——We respectfully call the attention of those temperance societies which have lately been passing resolutions commendatory of A. O. Furst, Esq., and General Blair, for services rendered in the temperance cause at the last term of court, to the sact that Ned Blanchard, Esq., took quite as active a part for the good cause, and deserves about as much credit as anybody else. Detract nothing from Furst and Blair, but don't disparage the honest and well-directed efforts of Ned Blanchard.

——From the "Journal" we get the following particulars of the burning of a barn near Philipsburg: The barn of Matthew Johnson, about a mile and a half from town, was burned, with its contents, about two o'clock on Wednesday morning. Matthew used the stable for storing some of the lumber and other material for use in repairing furniture, the work of which he was in the habit of doing in the stable at night. On the night of the fire he was upholstering two old sofas, and in taking one of these apart a quantity of matches fell out upon the floor. All the matches that could be found were picked up, and for fear that one might have been left on the floor among the inflammable material used for stuffing, the floor was swept. After his assistant had retired, at the hour stated, while Matthew was still at work, he stepped upon a match, that even the sweeping had failed to remove, and in an instant the interior of the stable was ablaze. Assistance came too late to save anything. He estimates his loss at $1,000, on which there was an insurance of $200.

——To-day will be an interesting one at the State College. The class examinations will conclude this forenoon. Ten o'clock is the hour fixed for the annual meeting of the trustees. At one o'clock P. M., the delegates from the different agricultural societies of the State, meet to elect the usual number of College trustees. At 3:30, begins the trial of reapers and mowers. A large number of machines were already on the ground yesterday and the contest among the representatives of the different patentees promises be to unusually spirited. At 7:30 this evening the Juniors will have their annual contest in oratory for the Kaine prize. To-morrow morning at 10:30 the commencement proper takes place. At 2 P. M. will be held the annual meeting of the Alumni, and in the evening, President Calder's levee at his elegant residence will conclude the labors of another year.

——Somebody had made a pen portrait of a character well known to every Community and it is too good to be lost.

He carried traces of the last haystack he slept in about his hair and beard, and his calico shirt was ragged and dirty. His breath was corn-beer on a substratum of "hoodlum's delight." For five years he answered roll-call, slept in dog-tents, marched, fought and performed all the other duties of a soldier. He has a bullet in his hip and his name on the pension rolls. But he is "broken down," played out, a perfect wreck, without a home, hope, or ambition. How did he get that black eye? A fightin', of course. Anybody could whip him now. A good puff of wind from a strong man would blow him out like a candle. But he had fit for five years into the war, and he wasn't a goin' to let any blasted fool shoot off his mouth 'thout a reachin' for him, even if he knows he'd get licked. It didn't matter how soon he was wiped out, anyhow. Brace up? Twan't no use. He was too far gone. No, he wasn't hungry, and he didn't care for clothes, nor a bed to sleep in. All he wanted was whiskey. He wouldn't lie about it either. He wasn't going to pretend that he wanted money to get something to eat, and then go off and spend it for whiskey. No use to preach to him, when he was drunk he didn't feel his misery. With tremulous fingers the poor old soldier clutched the few nickels given him, and hobbled in eager haste to the nearest beer-shop.

——Ten cent cigars for five cents at Sechler & Co's in the Bush House block.

—Major Harvey Forster, of Gen. McCandless' staff, is at home, at present, expecting to remain a few days.

—On Thursday last, Major P. B. Wilson bought the large and elegant drug store of J. C. Williams, on Allegheny street.

—The subscription price of the Philipsburg *Journal* has been reduced to $1.50 per year. The *Journal* would be cheap at twice that price.

——General B. F. Butler is said, by the *Workingman*, to be a volunteer counsel for Siney and Parks. Politics must be dull in Massachusetts this summer.

—The disturbances in the ranks of the Huntingdon county Republicans have been amicably settled, and we expect to hear of good work done over there this fall.

——Miss Mattie Morrison, one of Centre county's most accomplished teachers, has been elected to a position in the public schools of Clearfield borough.

——We had the pleasure of a call on Thursday from Mr. John Spangler, Penns Valley's prominent Democratic candidate for Sheriff. He has a comfortable, solid, corn-fed look that would make a life insurance agent stand out in the wet all night to look at him.

——By a strange coincidence, Mrs. Sadie Wingate, of Tyrone, whose husband was shot at the Tyrone celebration on July 4, 1872, dying on the 5th, fell dead while watching the procession on the 5th of July instant, from the window of her house.—Journal.

——Sechler & Co. devote their attention to groceries, provisions and county produce; therefore they have the best assortment to be found in Bellefonte; persons at a distance wishing to purchase large orders will find it to their advantage to buy at this place. The Teats brothers have the reputation of being the most gentlemanly and obliging clerks in the place.

——Traveling along the road of life it is ever a pleasure to gather up the chunks of wisdom which careless philosophers and statesmen have dropped by the wayside. Here's something, lately dropped, that should not be lost. A correspondent in the last *Watchman*, urging Mr. George W. Rumbarger's claims for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotary says, "He was born an unflinching Democrat from his boyhood, as well as his father." Such a pedigree should not be overlocked.

——FINE HORSE.—Mr. Philip Teats, of Sechler & Co's store, is the owner of one of the finest horses in the county. It is a fine English blooded bay mare, clean footed, and legs like a deer. She has never been trained on the track but on our common roads, can make her mile inside of four minutes, any day. She is as gentle and tractable as a dog, and would make a safe and elegant family horse. We invite our horsemen to call and see this fine animal at Sechler & Co's store.

——If you want to feast your eyes on some of the handsomest frescoing in Bellefonte, step into our editorial room and you will find it. We did not import foreigners to do it either; if we had, we're afraid we would not be so proud of it. The work was done by our townsmen, Messrs. Wallace & Irwin. Mr. James Wallace and Robert H. Irwin are superior workmen in all kinds of plain, fresco, or sign painting, as their work on our office fully attests. We warmly recommend them to the generous patron. of the public.

KAINE PRIZE.—The programme of the contest by the juniors of the State College for the Kaine Prize, which takes place this evening, promises to be unusually interesting, as may be inferred from the subjoined programme:

MUSIC.

Prayer.

MUSIC.

Oration—Progress—James M. Stull, Harriotsville.
Oration—The Founders of Great Religions—Charles M. Calder, State College.
Oration—Passing away—B. Franklin Keller, Boalsburg.
Oration—Obedience to Law—Ross W. Barrows, Lock Haven.

MUSIC.

Oration—The Essentials of National Prosperity—Wm. M. Manly, Richmond, Va.
Oration—Retribution—Ellis L. Orvis, Bellefonte.
Oration—Man—Chauncey F. York, Sherman, Michigan.

MUSIC.

Decision of Judges.

MUSIC.

Benediction.

HARVEST HOME FESTIVAL.—The Pleasant Valley Sunday School will hold a Harvest Home festival on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, July 31, 1875, at No. 11 school house, Harris township. Being in need of a new library, etc., the Sunday School takes this method of raising some money, and ask a cordial response from all friends and neighbors. The affair has been placed in the hands of able managers, and every effort will be made to secure a pleasant entertainment. A variety of first-class refreshments will be found, under the superintendence of the ladies. Swings will be provided, and other amusements. Boalsburg Silver Cornet Band will be invited for the occasion. Balloon ascension at 5 p. m. Come one, come all. School house No. 11 is situated two miles west of Centre Furnace.

By order of the Committee.

J. MAC. THOMPSOM, Sec'y.

PERSONALS.—Rev. Meyers, former pastor of the M. E. Church here, but who has been living many years in Baltimore Md., is visiting his old friends in town, being at present the guest of D. M. Wagner, Esq.

—Charley Cook and George T. Brew have both been hobbling around on crutches, each wearing a few sheets and counterpains on the right foot.

—Mr. Robert P. Tuten, of this office, has gone west a traveling. The last we heard of him he was at Detroit, Michigan.

—Levi A. Miller Esq., is Chairman of the State Central Committee, of the Junior Sons of '76. Mr. Miller is a good organizer and an indefatigable worker, and will direct the affair of this steadily growing organization with a cool head.

—Alfred Count Van Turckheim, in company with Messrs. Joe. W. Furey, of the *Watchman*, Harry Herman, of the New York store, and District Attorney Spangler, made a visit to Millheim, on Friday last. The Count expressed himself delighted.

—John Siney, the chief of the Clearfield mining conspirators, has employed as counsel, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, of Mass., Judge Barret, of Clearfield, Francis W. Hughes, and Lin Bartholeman of Schuylkill county.

—General Robert B. Beath called to see us last Wednesday. He is out of politics now and following the insurance business. He has been traveling of late in New England, as well as over a great portion of our own state, and takes a very hopeful view of the political situation. He also expresses the opinion, that the temperance party is started and encouraged in the interest of the whiskey movement and the Democratic party; but that it will not accomplish anything, as good Republicans will see the folly of such a course and be wise, in time. The General made a short stay with us, coming on Tuesday and going away Wednesday.

—Wong-Chin-Foo, the Chinaman, held forth his chin music last evening to a small audience in Reynolds' Opera House.

—Will Joe Thompson is now post master at Potter's Mills, this county.

—Alfred, Count von Turckheim and Countess, left Bellefonte on Monday last, going to Washington City to visit an old Parisian school mate of the Countess. There have been very few strangers who have, during so brief a sojourn, made such a favorable impression on our people as these royal visitors. A large delegation of ladies and gentleman accompanied them to the trian on Monday morning and all manifested deep regret at their departure.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—From the Vinton (Iowa) "People's Journal," we glean the following account of the sad death of Milton B. Gerberich, a brother of our well-known and respected townsman, Mr. C. T. Gerberick, of the firm of Duncan, Hale & Co. Milton B. Gerberich of this city, the well-known dealer in musical instruments, was accidentally drowned in the river at this place on last Sunday evening, about half-past seven o'clock. He had gone to wash his horses, by riding them into the deep water, and while in the act of thus cleansing one of them, the horse plunged, throwing him into the water where it was about ten feet deep. It is generally supposed that the horse may have stunned him, and being unable to swim, he soon went down for the last time. Mr. Hopson, who lives very near by, ran to his assistance and did all in his power to rescue him dy reaching out a pole, but without avail. Mr. Hopson was unable to detect who the drowning man was, as his face did not appear above the water after he got to the edge of the river. Where Mr. Gerberich was drowned the current is very strong, being the main channel of the river, and by the recent high water much deeper and swifter now than usual. A large number of citizens were engaged until after midnight searching for the body but with no success. On Sunday the company at the river bank were numbered by the hundreds, all straining eager eyes for the lost body. The search was begun early in the morning in a systematic way, the Mayor and other prominent citizens taking the lead. A small fleet of boats and skiffs were formed in a continuous line stretching across the main channel, and almost every foot of the bottom of the stream, in the current, from where the accident occurred to a point a half mile below, was gone over thoroughly.

This kind of exploring took hard work, but there were a great many present all the time, eager to lend a hand. The day closed upon this vigorous exploration with no success, and many returned home despondent, but the seeking was resumed again on Monday morning, and about noon the remains of the unfortunate young man were discovered at a point below where the hunting had been carried the day before, by two little boys. The body was at once taken to the residence of Mr. A. A. Gerberich, brother of the deceased. There were no signs of injury, further than the floating of the body would incur. The funeral was held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Rev. D. L. Hughes officiating.

WONG-CHIN-FOO AGAIN—HIS LECTURE MONDAY NIGHT—EXCITING TIMES IN CALIFORNIA—HOW HE SAVED SOME CHINESE GIRLS AND NEARLY LOST HIS OWN LIFE.—The second lecture of Wong-chin-foo was delivered at the Academy of Music in Williamsport on Monday evening last to a rather small audience.

The speaker made an apology on taking his stand for being compelled to disappoint his audience in the illustrations which were advertised. Owing to the non-arrival of his chest containing a number of curiosities, he would be compelled to proceed with the lecture alone or postpone until the trunk should arrive. On taking a vote, the audience voted that he should proceed with the lecture. He commenced by going back six thousand two hundred years to the formation of

THE CHINESE EMPIRE,

and following the changes in the manners and customs of the people up to the present day. His description of the peculiar mode of courtship and marriage was very amusing, and called forth bursts of laughter. He said, In this country young people fall in love and marry for their own happiness. In China the young people marry for the happiness of their parents, and make love after marriage. If they succeed in loving each other, all right, if not it is all right anyhow. No human power can separate them when once married. In China they know of no such thing as divorce. The beauty of a Chinese woman is judged from the size of her feet. If she has a small foot, no matter what her features may be, she is considered beautiful. Young ladies and gentlemen are considered marriageable, on arriving at the age of fifteen years, and if after that time they remain unmarried they are termed bachelors. No persons who are related are allowed to intermarry, and no two persons of the same name are permitted to marry each other.

NO USE FOR LAWYERS.

The Chinese have no use for lawyers; each man in his own lawyer; they found that instead of a lawyer being able to get them out of trouble, they generally got them deeper into trouble, and so the government did away with them. Their mode of execution is by beheading; they consider it the most humane of any form of taking life. These executions are all made in public, and the young people are compelled by their parents to witness them, so as to make a lasting impression on their minds, and deter them from committing crime. In a large city in China, a small child can travel through the streets with a thousand dollar bill in its hand without fear of having it stolen; the penalty being death. If a boy under the age of fifteen years commits murder, he is not put to death, but he is put into a building where he is treated kindly, having everything he may desire. Upon arriving at fifteen he is made to understand the enormity of his crime, and is then executed for the offense.

Many of his illustrations were very funny, and created much merriment.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LECTURER.

Wong-chin-foo is a man of small stature and rather feminine in features; he is a very agreeable companion, and loves to converse in the English language. Several years ago he was a student at the Lewisburg University, where he acquired a knowledge of the English language, and became very much Americanized. After graduating at Lewisburg, he returned to his native country, from which he was afterwards compelled to fly or lose his head, for taking part in a revolution against the government. On the steamer which bore him back to San Francisco were thirteen young Chinese ladies; many of them belonging to the first families of his native city, who had been kidnapped and were being carried from their homes against their will. Learning the facts, he was not slow in denouncing the villians and threatened to have them arrested on the arrival of the steamer at San Francisco. Fearing that this threat

MIGHT MAKE THEM TROUBLE,

an arrangement was effected with the captain of the steamer by which the young man was not permitted to leave the boat on its arrival in port, and he was detained on the pretence that he must receive a permit from the United States government before he could go ashore. He at once suspected the cause of his detention, and by some means communicated the state of affairs to the police and to his friend, a Rev. Mr. Gibson, who immediately took steps to free the young ladies from their brutal captors, and Wong-chin-foo was sent on shore. Having been foiled in their designs, these villains (all Chinamen) became infuriated and swore death against him. Soon after arriving in the city, he arranged for the speedy return of these young women to their friends in China, paying $500 in gold for their return, from his own pocket. Shortly afterwards, while walking in the streets of San Francisco, he was assailed by a great

MOB OF CHINAMEN,

pelted with stones and nearly clubbed to death. Fortunately he was rescued, in an insensible condition, by the police, and carried to a place of safety. After recovering from this terrible beating he one day visited a large shoe factory where many of his countrymen were employed. Upon reaching the fourth story of the building he was assailed from all sides, thrown down the stairs, and narrowly escaped being killed. He fled from the spot leaving his shoes behind him. On applying to the mayor of the city for protection a guard of six men were detached to protect him, sleeping in the same room with him for several nights. The mayor finally called on him and persuaded him to

LEAVE THE COUNTRY

as speedily as possible, as he had been informed that there was a standing reward of $1,500 to any Chinaman that would kill him. Under the circumstances he thought "discretion was the better part of valor," and taking the mayor's advice left the city at his very earliest convenience.

Since that time he has visited all the principal cities in the Union, has delivered his lectures to the most refined and largest audiences in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore. He is now but twenty-four years old; speaks the English language very fluently, and is said to be the only Chinese lecturer in America.—"Gazette."

——Best five cent cigars in the city are to be found at Sechler's

CURIOUS FREAK OF A HORSE.—On Saturday last a horse, belonging to Mr. Anthony Gallaher, performed a feat that is recorded of few equines. He was hitched near the depot, at Howard and the down train, coming along, frightened him immensely. The nearer it came, the more he reared and snorted and tried to break loose. When the engine, within a few rods, whistled down brakes, the animal tore loose and, with the spring wagon to which he was attached, almost flew around the depot buildings, and then came upon the engine from another direction. He now turned upon the railroad and started on a terrible run down the track. The wagon bounded over the ties and the horse, head and tail erect, kept on in his terrible gait between the rails. The train started from the station and soon reached its accoustomed speed, but did not overtake the flying steed. About a mile below Howard, the wagon and the horse separated, the former lying on the track, a broken mass of wood and iron, and the latter galloping away, still on the track, as if chased by ten thousand furies. The train stopped, until the wreck was removed, and then it went on again at the regulation rate of speed. The horse kept on the track ahead of the engine for a distance of over two miles and a half. Several times during the race, the engine came rather close upon his heels; the animal would turn his head and, catching a glimpse of his terrifier, would strain every nerve to get ahead. This he succeeded in doing, keeping ahead all the time, for the distance of over two miles, when he made a misstep and tumbled over into a ditch, and the train passed on.

——We would like to ask the Columbia "Weekly Courant" man if he complies with the requirements of the law when he sends out campaign documents on separate supplemental sheets folded in his paper, without paying postage?

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of Captain H. C. Beamer, of Potter township, as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce David M. Glenn, of Bellefonte, as candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce the name of H. A. Snyder, of Liberty township, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. W. Campbell, of Ferguson twp., as candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Boggs Twp., Centre Co., Pa., July 17, 1875.

MR. EDITOR.—Boggs Twp. would like to see a good live "Republican" in the Commissioners office and want "Andy Gregg" nominated for that office. He is sound on all things pertaining to the party. He would fill the office with ability. He will be able to control as large a vote as any other man the party can nominate. He is now and always has been a "sincere" Republican and so was his honored Father before him. Let us nominate and elect him to the office.

BOGGS TWP.

BELLEFONTE, July 27, 1875.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—I have been solicited by many citizens of this place to ask you to present, through the columns of your paper, the name of D. P. Shope, of Milesburg, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. Mr. Shope is an energetic business man, and would make a good officer.

The time is approaching for our county convention to make up our ticket, and to select good men. The office of County Commissioner is a very important office to all of us. We should get a good, honest, reliable business man—one that would see to our own interests. We think it best for the people to hunt the man, not the man the office. Permit us to bring forward the name of Capt. Jas. Dunlap, of Furgerson township. Capt. Dunlap was elected commissioner of the county when the Democratic majority was eleven hundred. He was elected by 66 majority. Placing Capt. Dunlap's name on the ticket for Commissioner will give great strength to the Republican ticket.

MANY REPUBLICANS,
of Bald Eagle Valley.

MARRIED

17th ult., Philipsburg, T. R. Dubbs and Miss Regina Harpster, both of Pine Grove Mills.

4th inst., John W. Harris and Miss Mary Kellerman, both of near Farm School.

15th inst., James E. Shoop and Miss Lizzie L. Swilers, both of near Curtin's Iron Works.

On 24th ult., Perry G. Stover, of Penn twp., and Mrs. J. Wolfe, of Wolfe's Store.

On 4th inst., John Hawk and Miss Mary Gingerich, both of near Maddisonburg.

DIED.

In Boggs township, Sunday, July 25, at 6 o'clock in the evening, Miss Anna Watson.

We are not informed of Miss Watson's age, but understand that she is pretty well advanced in years. She has been confined to her bed, a helpless invalid, for two years.

On the morning of the 22d inst., Katie M., infant daughter of L. W. and A. E. Miller, aged 8 months and 22 days.

Oh, weep not, dear parents, 'tis well with the child,
No longer she writhes in agonies wild;
Look up and behold her—a cherub on high,
Who beckons you unto her home in the sky.

13 inst., in Potter towns hip, Simon Weaver, aged 61 years.

Suddenly, on the 25th ult., in Brush valley, Mr. Samuel Royer, aged 72 years, 5 months and 23 days.

On 4th inst., near Madisonburg, Michael Kessler, aged 68 years, 5 months and 16 days.

At Bellefonte, on Tuesday, July 19th, Edmund Clyde Wallace, son of J. A. and M. J. Wallace, aged 6 months and 25 days.

When the light of day had fled, and nature sunk to rest,
In solemn shades around were spread the night's dark, misty vest,
Lowly on the bed of death this little suff'rer lay,
Listless of his parting breath that soon would pass away,
In death's cold arms his body fell, and life with him was o'er;
And friends around him bade farewell, to meet his smiles no more.
Morning had spread its wings across his brow, when lo!
Like some fair flower of the spring, he died at one sad blow.
Yet dear as was he to his friends, they could not stay death's hands,
Nor ward the power that swiftly sends the soul to other lands.
Celestial pleasures now are his, where pains are felt no more;
Housed in with God in worlds of bliss, to live forevermore!